REPORT

OF THE

DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION

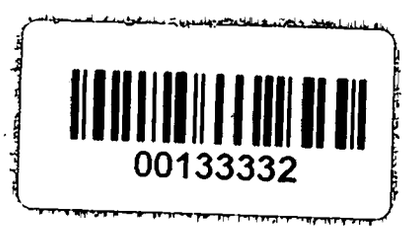
IN THE

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY

133332

FOR

THE YEAR 1900-1901.



Bombay:
PRINTED AT THE GOVERNMENT CENTRAL PRESS.

1901.

Digitized with financial assistance from the
Government of Maharashtra
on 22 July, 2017

CONTENTS OF REPORT.

	Page.
I.—General Summary—	
Attendance Returns	1
Expenditure	3
II.—University Education—	
Arts Colleges	4
Professional Colleges	6
III.—Secondary Schools—	
Matriculation Examination	8
University School Final Examination	9
High Schools	9
Middle Schools	12
Schools for Europeans and Eurasians	15
IV.—Primary Schools—	
Boys'	17
Girls'	24
V.—Education of Special Classes—	
Rájkumár College	26
Girássia College, Gondal and Tálukdári Schools	26
Mahomedans	27
Aboriginal and Hill Tribes	28
Depressed Classes	29
VI.—Special Instruction—	
Normal Schools	30
Sir Jamsetji Jijibhoy School of Art	32
Drawing Classes	33
Medical Schools	33
Veterinary College	34
Agricultural Classes	34
Engineering Class	35
Industrial Schools	35
Commercial Education	36
Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute	37
VII.—Miscellaneous	37
APPENDIX	i—xx

REPORT ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION IN BOMBAY.

1900-1901.

I.—GENERAL SUMMARY.

The following statement gives the attendance returns (*General Table I in Appendix A*) for the last two years :—

Class of Institutions.	Number of Institutions.		Number of Pupils.	
	1899-1900.	1900-1901.	1899-1900.	1900-1901.
Public Institutions.				
University Education —				
Arts Colleges	9	9	1,744	1,826
Professional Colleges	4	5	918	1,011
School Education, General—				
Secondary Schools	481	484	47,223	47,628
Primary Schools	9,118	9,067	508,504	514,922
School Education, Special—				
Training Schools	18	19	855	821
Other Schools	33	33	2,464	2,925
Total, Public Institutions ...	9,663	9,617	561,708	569,133
Private Institutions.				
Advanced	117	83	4,609	2,857
Elementary	2,646	2,432	64,888	60,870
Total, Private Institutions ...	2,763	2,515	69,497	63,727
Grand Total ...	12,426	12,132	631,205	632,860

Omitting private institutions, that is to say, institutions which are not under Government inspection, I find that in public institutions the number of male pupils under instruction has increased from 483,814 to 488,079, and the number of female pupils from 77,894 to 81,054. The average monthly number on the rolls has fallen from 578,975 to 570,027, and the average daily attendance from 435,715 to 421,504. The *ratio* of the average daily attendance to the average monthly number is the same as last year, *viz.*, 74. The number of institutions has increased by five, of which one is a Professional College, three are Secondary Schools and one is a Training School. On the other hand, there is a decrease of 51 in the number of Primary Schools. The distribution of pupils shows an increase of 82 in Arts Colleges, 93 in Professional Colleges, 405 in Secondary Schools, 6,418 in Primary Schools and 461 in all other Special Schools, while there is a decrease of 34 under Training Schools.

Thus, in all branches of our educational system, except in Training Schools, there is an increase in attendance. The net result is a loss of 46 schools and a gain of 7,425 pupils over last year's figures. In the Northern Division and Káthiáwár, the part of the Presidency most affected by famine, there is a decrease both in schools and pupils, while in the Southern and Central Divisions a decrease in schools is balanced by an increase in pupils.

2. *General Table III* gives full details as to the attendance in the different classes of public schools. Contrasted with the figures of the previous

year, it appears that Government institutions have increased by one and the number of pupils by 510. Local Board Schools have decreased by 37, but contain 3,980 more pupils. Municipal Board Schools have increased by 3 and the number of pupils has increased by 7,431. Native State Schools have increased by 14, but the number of pupils has decreased by 9,240. Aided Schools are less in number by 17, but have 4,068 more pupils, and unaided schools have decreased by 10, but have 736 more pupils. A total increase in attendance of 16,665 is discounted by the large decrease of 9,240 under Native States.

The results of the public examinations will be found in *General Table VI*, and the stages of instruction in schools for general education are shown in *General Table V*. The number of pupils learning English has risen from 50,222 to 50,889, the number learning a classical language has fallen from 24,048 to 23,920, and the number learning a vernacular language has risen from 527,600 to 534,673.

The distribution of the pupils, according to race, is given below :—

Race.	1899-1900.	1900-1901.
Europeans and Eurasians	4,134	4,267
Portuguese and Native Christians... ..	11,390	13,763
Jews	1,808	1,810
Pársis	15,954	15,130
Mahomedans	95,552	96,257
Hindus	426,075	430,264
Aboriginal and Hill Tribes	6,594	6,685
Others	101	129
Total ...	561,708	569,133

From the above comparative statement it will be observed that the "Europeans and Eurasians," "Portuguese and Native Christians," "Jews," "Mahomedans," "Hindus" and "Others," show an increase, whilst the remaining races show a very slight decrease.

3. The table showing the distribution of schools throughout the Presidency is printed in the supplement to this Report. The total figures show that in British districts, with an area of 124,104 square miles, 25,210 towns and inhabited villages, and an estimated population of 18,595,890, there were 7,051 recognised schools with 433,148 pupils and 1,892 unrecognised schools with 42,235 pupils on 31st March 1901. The number of villages with schools was 5,968 and the average number of square miles to each village with a school was 20·7, while the percentage of total pupils, including those in unrecognised schools to population, rose from 2·4 to 2·5. In Native States, with an area of 69,045 square miles, 15,456 towns and inhabited villages, and an estimated population of 6,891,691, there were 2,566 recognised and 623 unrecognised schools with 135,985 and 21,492 pupils, respectively. The number of villages with schools was 2,334 and the average number of square miles to each village with a school was 29·5, while the percentage of pupils to population rose from 2·1 to 2·2.

4. The total expenditure from all sources is given in *General Tables II and IV*. Contrasting the figures with those of the previous year, it will be found that the grand total has risen from Rs. 73,87,132 to Rs. 74,00,467.

Expenditure from Provincial Funds has decreased from Rs. 21,41,326 to Rs. 19,99,582 and Local Fund expenditure from Rs. 9,60,188 to Rs. 9,48,596, while expenditure from Municipal rates has risen from Rs. 4,31,908 to Rs. 4,47,749, expenditure from fees from Rs. 15,23,966 to Rs. 15,97,207 and expenditure from all other sources from Rs. 23,29,744 to Rs. 24,07,333.

The decrease in the expenditure from Provincial Funds will be explained in the next paragraph. The decrease under Local Fund is chiefly due to the closure of Primary Schools in the Northern Division, on account of Famine, and to the fact that the pay of certain Local Board Teachers was paid from the Famine Fund. The increase under Municipal rates is due to a larger expenditure on Municipal Primary Schools. The increase in the fee receipts is due to increased fee receipts in Government Colleges and Schools and in Municipal and Aided schools. The increase under all other sources is mainly due to larger expenditure on aided schools.

Various percentages are worked out in *General Table II* and the total expenditure of the year is divided between the different Funds as follows. The percentage of Provincial funds for British Districts is 33·6 and for the whole Presidency 27, while the respective figures for Local Fund are 15·9 and 12·8, for Municipal Rates 7·5 and 6, for Fees 23 and 21·6, for Revenues of Native States (including cess and rates) ·2 and 15·5, and for all other sources 19·8 and 17·1.

The share which each class of institution has in the total expenditure is shown by the following figures contrasted for 1899-1900 and for 1900-1901. Government Rs. 8,95,884 and Rs. 8,91,729, Local Board Rs. 15,25,332 and Rs. 14,99,220, Municipal Board Rs. 7,69,330 and Rs. 7,70,796, Native States Rs. 13,71,711 and Rs. 13,07,954. Aided Institutions Rs. 19,08,303 and Rs. 19,55,709, Unaided Rs. 299,425 and Rs. 318,744, and General Rs. 6,17,147 and Rs. 6,56,315. Totals Rs. 73,87,132 and Rs. 74,00,467.

These figures again are subdivided as follows for 1899-1900 and 1900-1901. Arts Colleges Rs. 3,42,666 and Rs. 3,36,348, Professional Colleges Rs. 1,22,982 and Rs. 1,45,006, Secondary schools Rs. 19,75,337 and Rs. 19,94,922, Primary schools Rs. 34,57,398 and Rs. 34,67,397, Special schools Rs. 5,05,222 and Rs. 5,20,622, Buildings and Apparatus Rs. 3,66,380 and Rs. 2,79,857, University Rs. 1,31,578 and Rs. 1,39,116, Direction and Inspection Rs. 3,45,815 and Rs. 3,51,557, Scholarships Rs. 1,36,345 and Rs. 1,62,000, and Miscellaneous Rs. 3,409 and Rs. 3,642. Totals Rs. 73,87,132 and Rs. 74,00,467.

5. The following table compares the net expenditure from Provincial Funds for the last two years :—

		1899-1900.	1900-1901.
		Rs.	Rs.
University Education	Arts Colleges ...	1,32,007	1,20,069
	Professional Colleges ...	39,551	50,626
School Education, General	Secondary schools ...	4,34,324	4,26,228
	Primary schools ...	8,26,172	8,18,709
School Education, Special	Training schools ...	87,092	86,200
	Medical schools ...	37,021	33,470
	Other Special schools ...	1,50,691	1,48,417
Buildings and Apparatus ...	... ...	1,25,482	18,182
Direction and Inspection ...	... ...	2,73,162	2,61,846
Scholarships	... ...	32,415	32,193
Miscellaneous... ...	... ...	3,409	3,642
	Total ...	21,41,326	19,99,582

The decrease under Arts Colleges is due to the absence of the Principal, Elphinstone College, and of Professor F. M. Bain on furlough. The increase under Professional Colleges is due to the inclusion, for the first time, of the Agricultural class attached to the College of Science, Poona, which was hitherto returned as a Special school. The decrease under Secondary schools is owing

to the increase in the fee receipts of the Government schools. The decrease under Primary schools is due to reduced grants drawn by the several Municipalities. The decrease under Training Colleges is trifling and requires no explanation. The decrease under Medical schools is due to smaller expendture on these schools. The decrease under other Special schools is due toi the exclusion of the Agricultural class at the College of Science Poona, which is returned this year as a Professional College. The decrease under Buildings and Apparatus is due to the reduction of the grants paid by Government. The decrease under Direction and Inspection is due to the absence of Mr. R. D. Prior, Educational Inspector, Central Division, on furlough. The decrease under Scholarships is trifling and requires no special explanation. The increase under Miscellaneous is due to larger expenditure on account of rewards to authors from the Dakshina Fund.

6. The payments to Aided Institutions have fallen from Rs. 5,16,970 to Rs. 4,48,576. The principal decrease is in the Building grants, which fell from Rs. 79,288 to Rs. 10,967, as grants could not be paid owing to financial pressure. The awards for Colleges and Schools rose from Rs. 4,55,711 to Rs. 4,59,954. The increase is trifling and requires no explanation. A sum of Rs. 886 was paid as a Furniture and Apparatus grant during the year under report against Rs. 225 paid in 1899. The total expenditure on buildings from Provincial Funds fell from Rs. 125,257 in 1899-1900 to Rs. 15,820 in 1900-1901. Of this latter sum Rs. 4,853 were spent on Board Schools and Rs. 10,967 on Aided Schools. The grants paid were Rs. 10,967 to the Dayaram Jethmal Arts College, Sind, for students' quarters, Rs. 1,293 for the Local Board Primary school at Sompur in the Násik District, Rs. 1,282 for the Municipal Primary School at Fuleli in the Hyderabad District (Sind), Rs. 1,240 for the Local Board Primary School at Saronde in the Thána District and Rs. 1,038 for the Local Board Primary School at Prawarasangam in the Ahmednagar District, making a total of Rs. 15,820.

7. The expenditure Rs. 54,844 from the Public Works Budget is not included in the tables and forms given in this report. Another Government charge which is not included in this report is the cost of the Grant Medical College, which is given below in paragraph 14. There are also smaller grants which are not included, such as Rs. 3,600 for the Royal Asiatic Society, Rs. 300 for he Sassoon Mechanics' Institute, Rs. 600 for the Geographical Society, Rs. 300 or the Dnyan Prasarak Mandali and Rs. 78 as Dakshina to Brahmins.

II.—UNIVERSITY EDUCATION.

8. The report of the Registrar of the Bombay University read at the Annual Convocation held on February 19th, 1901, gives a history of the University in the past academic year.

Since the previous Convocation the Senate have, with the approval of Government, abolished the oral examination in English and Second Language for the Previous and Intermediate Examinations, but reintroduced it into the B. A. degree Examination. The change met with approbation from the Colleges generally. The second term in the Faculty of Arts has been prolonged to the end of September and the first term now commences on January 3rd. The result of this change is to prolong College tuition and to create a real vacation between the examinations and the opening of the first term.

A scheme for the introduction of three of the Vernaculars of the Presidency, Maráthi, Gujaráti and Kánarese, into the M. A. curriculum was passed by the Senate.

9. **Arts Colleges.**—The four tables usually printed in the body of the Annual Report have been excluded under the orders of the Government of India. The attendance in the Colleges and the general conditions varied little during the year, but there was a considerable decline in attendance at the Samaldas College, Bhávnagar, and a smaller loss of students in the Elphinstone, Deccan and Gujarat Colleges. On the other hand the Wilson, St. Xavier's, Fergusson, Sind and Rajaram Colleges had larger numbers. Plague interfered little with attendance and the Colleges are now beginning to resume their normal aspect.

10. The Wilson College has now the largest graduate class for the B.A. This consists of no less than 138 students, while there are 3 reading for the Science degree and 12 for the M.A. The St. Xavier's College has also larger classes than in the previous year and 10 men reading for the M.A. The Fergusson, Gujarát and Sind Colleges have larger graduate classes, while the numbers in the Deccan and Elphinstone Colleges are slightly smaller than in last year. The latter College, however, has no less than 24 men reading for the M.A.

11. Looking to the results obtained in the past year, the Wilson College shows the largest number of passes and is well represented in the class list. The Elphinstone, Deccan, Baroda and St. Xavier's Colleges also have gained a considerable number of classes, but the total number of 1st classes secured in all final examinations is 7 only, which shows that the standard of pre-eminence in the Bombay University is a very high one.

12. Many changes took place in the staff of the Elphinstone College. The most important was the arrival of Mr. A. C. L. Wilkinson, who gained the distinction of 2nd Wrangler at Cambridge, and who has been appointed Professor of Mathematics in succession to Mr. Hathornthwaite. Professors Sharp and Muller returned from furlough late in the year, and the Principal, Mr. MacMillan, went on furlough in January 1901.

The acting Principal in his report notices the death of the Honourable Mr. Justice Ranade, a Trustee of the College, and one of its most distinguished pupils. The Professors and students hope to place a portrait of Mr. Ranade in the Hall, where that of his friend and colleague, Mr. Telang, already hangs, and thus to commemorate their regret for one who was always a true friend to the College and to the Bombay University.

The quarters for resident students were fully occupied as usual, and I hope in another year to be able to report that the "Telang" quarters are completed and occupied.

Plague affected attendance towards the end of the year and one student died, but not during the term or at the College. In other respects, the College had a successful and uneventful year. The first XI won the Challenge Shield for cricket presented by His Excellency Lord Northcote for competition among all the Colleges, and at an Elphinstonian dinner of past and present students no less than 184 assembled. The acting Principal hopes to make this gathering annual, but it has not yet been found possible to collect all castes and creeds to participate in it.

The Deccan College was under Mr. Principal Selby during the year. Professor Bain went on long furlough in June 1900 and Mr. B. K. Thakore was appointed to act for him. Mr. Kurkaray, the Mathematical Professor, was on leave during a considerable portion of the year and has lately retired and been succeeded by Mr. F. M. Dastur.

The College was fully attended as usual, and Mr. Selby had to send away over 80 men, who sought admission in January. The question of adding to the College is under the consideration of Government.

The Principal reports that the health of the students was generally good, but that two died from a sudden and unexplained outbreak of cholera, while one Lingayat student died of fever. Mr. Selby also notices the death of Mr. Justice Ranade, one of the Trustees of the College funds, and adds "By his death the country has lost a great scholar and a public spirited citizen."

The College Gymkhana continues to flourish, and its income for the past year was Rs. 2,650. His Excellency the Governor has consented to become the patron of the Gymkhana, the new cricket ground has been nearly completed, new boats have been added to the Boat Club, and boat races have been popular, while the Lawn Tennis Courts have been fully occupied and a tournament, instituted for freshmen, was very successful. The College XI was beaten by the College of Science in the competition for the Challenge Shield, but the zeal of the students for cricket is great, and is conspicuous in the efforts they have made to complete their new ground.

I annually invite all Aided Colleges to send to me notes of any events which appear to be worthy of incorporation in this Report. The acting Principal, Wilson College, states that he has no special remarks to make, but, as I have already shown, the College had large numbers and a successful year. No remarks have been received from the St. Xavier's College, but the attendance and fee receipts increased considerably, while the College gained no less than 3 first classes in the B.A. Examination and was generally successful.

The Gujarát College at Ahmedabad lost its Principal, the Rev. Mr. Davies, in September 1900. Mr. Davies was an able and energetic Principal and devoted to the College, which increased in numbers and efficiency under his rule. His death is much deplored by his colleagues and pupils who are taking steps to commemorate his work. Mr. K. S. Dave, a popular Professor in the College, also died during the year. The numbers in the College declined slightly during the year, which may be attributed to an outbreak of cholera in the city in the second term. But the College is largely attended, and the hostels are inadequate for the resident students, though the 'Ranchodlal' Hostel, which accommodates 32 students, was occupied during the year. The College life seems to be healthy, both physically and mentally, and the cricket XI defeated both the Baroda and Bhávnagar teams in the Northcote Challenge Shield competition, and came to Bombay, where it suffered defeat at the hands of the Elphinstone College XI.

The Dayaram J. College, Sind, had larger numbers and fee receipts in the Arts Branch, but the attendance fell in the Engineering class owing to the imposition of a more difficult entrance test. The success of the College in the Arts Degree Examination was less than in the previous year, but the four men who passed were all placed in the Second class. The students' quarters were completed during the year. The building is a fine one, but it has taxed the resources of the Board heavily to pay for it, and money is still required for furniture and other accessories.

The number of students in the Samaldas College, Bhávnagar, fell considerably owing, no doubt, to the decline of plague elsewhere, and the famine conditions prevailing in the State. The College was fairly successful in the University Examinations, but no special remarks as to its general management and life have been received by me.

In the Rajaram College at Kolhápur the roll number increased largely, and the examination results were very successful.

Professional Colleges.

13. **Law Schools.**—The attendance in the Government Law School, Bombay, fell from 399 to 391 and the fee receipts from Rs. 24,751 to Rs. 23,360. Of the 391 students, 146 were "Senior," 142 "Junior," and 103 in the First LL.B. Class.

No changes in the professorial staff took place during the year, and in the monsoon term lectures were regularly delivered, but in the spring plague, as in former years, interfered with attendance, and a large number of students left Bombay.

The Board of Visitors from time to time visited the school, and the Principal reports that he had frequent occasion to consult the Chief Justice, the President, and other members of the Committee on administrative questions which arose.

Examinations for prizes were held by the professorial staff, and a sum of Rs. 700 was expended in prizes varying in value from Rs. 15 to Rs. 80. Parchment certificates were also issued to the prizemen.

125 candidates were permitted to appear for the First LL.B. Examination, of whom 60 passed, 4 in the first class. In addition, 55 candidates who had kept their First LL.B. term, appeared for the B.A. with Roman Law and Jurisprudence, and of these 5 were successful. 268 went up for the Second LL.B. and 65 were successful.

The Principal reports that the Law Library was utilised by 15 ex-students, whose fees for its use amounted to Rs. 120, or 24 more than in last year. Mr. Robertson also states that the Library with its ever increasing stock of books was of the highest value to the students, who used it in large numbers.

The results of the Mofussil Law Classes were as under in the First LL.B. Examination. Poona Government Law Class 22, Gujarát Law Class 9, Baroda 12, Sind 8 and Bhávnagar 4.

14. **Grant Medical College.**—The attendance in the College rose from 368 to 439. Of these 370 were men and 31 women in the University Classes, and 38 were military pupils. The corresponding figures for last year were 320, 21 and 26, while there was then 1 candidate in the certificated Practitioners' class for women.

The fee receipts rose from Rs. 38,834 to Rs. 50,813, which is the largest sum ever received from fees.

The charges of the College are paid by the Medical Department and do not appear in this Report. The Accountant General returns the cost at Rs. 1,39,055, but to get the net cost to Government the fee receipts have to be deducted from this sum.

The Principal states in his report that the work of the year has been carried on smoothly and efficiently, but that the Professor of Anatomy and his assistant have had to contend with great difficulties owing to the want of space in the College. Complete plans for enlarging the buildings have been prepared, and it is hoped that funds will before long be available for the work.

The conduct of the students was generally satisfactory, but towards the end of the year there was some irregularity in attendance at lectures. This was due partly to plague breaking out in houses occupied by students who had in consequence to look for other quarters which could with difficulty be found. In connection with this subject the Principal reports that 7 students died during the year, 3 from plague and 2 from cholera, and deplores the fact that the majority of the students have to reside close to the Hospital in an overcrowded and insanitary part of the town. Colonel Hatch hopes that with the aid of philanthropic citizens of Bombay some of the sites in the vicinity of the College may be bought up for students' quarters, and reports that His Highness the Gáikwár has contributed Rs. 1,000 to start a fund for the purpose. Mr. N. J. Wadia also contributed Rs. 10,000 to build additional quarters in the College grounds for 8 Pársi students.

The annual prize giving was presided over by His Highness the Gáikwár who delivered an admirable address and who offered a sum of Rs. 5,000 to the Principal for teaching purposes in some special branch of instruction. At the prize giving the Principal drew attention to the increase of the College from 27 in 1850 to 400 in 1901, to the great development of the medical profession in this Presidency, and to the high position which many of the former alumni of the Grant Medical College had attained.

In the University Examinations 22 out of 61 obtained the final degree of L.M. & S., 54 out of 132 passed the Second Examination in Medicine and 98 out of 175 passed the First Examination.

15. **The College of Science.**—The attendance at the College rose from 316 to 334. Of these 129 were in the Engineering Course, 15 in the Agricultural Department of the College, 19 in the Forest Department and 171 in the Mechanical Department. The corresponding figures for 1899-1900 were 114 (with 6 in the science course), 13 in the Agricultural Department, 29 in the Forest Department and 154 in the Mechanical Department. The fee receipts rose from Rs. 12,239 to Rs. 12,800.

The College was under the charge of Mr. F. L. Sprott throughout the year. There were several changes in the staff, as Dr. Thomson, Professor of Engineering, was on furlough and on special duty in England in connection with Technical Education generally and with special reference to Textile Industries. Mr. Duxbury, Professor of Forestry, was invalided in November and his place taken

by Mr. C. S. McKenzie of the Forest Department. A new Professor of Physics and Electrical Engineering, Mr. H. N. Allen, B.Sc. Ph. D, was selected for the College by the Secretary of State and joined his appointment in November. The Drawing Master, Mr. Tukaram Ramkrishna, one of our few Mahratta Educational Officers, died in February 1901. He had rendered good service to the College for many years.

The results of the University Examinations were generally good. In the L.C.E. Examination 12 passed out of 21 examined. In the Second Civil Engineering 24 passed out of 30, and in the F.C.E. 45 out of 66. The number of 1st Classes obtained in all the Examinations was 8, while 32 obtained 2nd class honours.

In the Agricultural Branch 10 fresh students were admitted. Four students passed the First Examination in Agriculture and one the Second Examination. The students were deprived of the tuition of Mr. Mollison as he was absent nearly the whole year on leave and Famine duty. Dr. Leather, however, gave full instruction in Organic Chemistry during three months of the year.

Only two High Schools, Kolhápur and Ahmednagar, sent up candidates for the First Year's Examination in Agriculture. Out of 25 candidates 15 were successful, but there were no candidates for the Second Year's Examination.

In the Forest Branch 17 candidates appeared at the Entrance Examination, and 9 ultimately joined the class. There was no candidate from Sind. 16 candidates appeared for the Final Examination of the Forest Ranger Class and 15 passed. Of these 4 have been employed in the Southern Circle, and the rest are still unemployed. There were no students in the Forester Class which is reported to be unattractive.

In the Mechanical Branch there were 145 pupils on the rolls at the end of the year. These men are instructed in all branches of carpenters', smiths', moulders', and fitters' work and every student passes through the same course. A small amount of work in aluminium was also done during the year, and the Principal hopes to develope this hereafter. 22 students obtained final certificates and 12 more passed the Sub-overseer Examination, of whom two were employed as 2nd Grade and three as 3rd Grade Sub-overseers.

The Principal notes that the results of the Drawing Examinations, 1st and 2nd Grade Art, in the College generally were unsatisfactory, but the teaching staff has now been strengthened. It appears to be essential that those who wish to qualify as Engineers and Mechanics should be fairly competent draughtsmen.

A successful Geological Excursion was made to Abu, Ajmir and Agra and the usual project and other survey carried out, but owing to want of funds the Principal could not move his party as far from Poona as he desired.

The general history of the College for the year is interesting. A College Gymkhana has been formed and the College XI made their way into the final match for the Northcote Challenge Shield, when they succumbed to the Elphinstone College. The Gymkhana would be more popular, if there were more resident students, and if additional quarters can be built eventually the gain will be great not only in a physical, but a scientific direction. It is to be hoped that in time more quarters will be erected and that it will be possible also to expand the general capacities of the College. Want of accommodation this year necessitated the restriction of admissions to the Engineering Branch, and the establishment of a competitive Entrance Examination at which no less than 72 candidates appeared of whom 41 were admitted. The question of the possible enlargement of the College is under the consideration of Government.

The Principal, who has taken great interest in all the varied aspects of the College life, specially mentions the support afforded to him by Professor Page in connection with the establishment of the College Gymkhana.

III.—SECONDARY SCHOOLS.

16. **Matriculation Examination.**—The examination was conducted at the usual Centres. The number of candidates examined during 1900 was 3,511

against 3,234 last year. 1,171 candidates succeeded in passing the examination, giving a percentage of 33·3. Of the 3,511 candidates, 1,368 appeared under 'private tuition' of whom only 161 were successful, giving a percentage of 11·7. The remaining 2,143 candidates were sent up from schools, and 1,010 passed, the percentage of success being 47·1.

17. **University School Final Examination.**—This was held as usual at Bombay, Poona, Ahmedabad, Belgaum and Karáchi. The number of candidates who appeared for the examination was 983, against 895, and the number of successful candidates was 392 against 298 last year. Of the 983 candidates 508 appeared under 'Private tuition' of whom 124 passed, giving a percentage of 24·4. 475 students were sent up from schools of whom 268 were successful, giving a percentage of 55·8. The figures show that more attention was paid to this Examination during the year under report, but it is still not nearly so popular as the Matriculation Examination.

18. **High Schools.**—The table showing attendance in schools teaching the full course up to Matriculation is omitted, but the figures show that there are 125 such schools with an attendance of 27,886 pupils. The corresponding figures for 1899-1900 were 125 schools and 27,311 pupils, so there is a net increase of 575 pupils. The increase is due to larger attendance at the Government and aided High Schools, while the attendance in Native State Schools and unaided schools has decreased. In the Native States, especially in Káthiáwár, the effects of Famine were severely felt and the total decrease in attendance in this class of school amounted to 867.

The number of Government, Municipal and Native State Schools remained the same. Aided schools increased from 56 to 59 and unaided decreased from 26 to 23. The total increase of attendance in every class of school is slight. Plague has decreased but was replaced by Famine in many places, and the attendance in High Schools is still less than it was in 1895-96, the last year of prosperity.

Government.—In the Central Division, the number of Boys' High Schools remains the same but the number of pupils rose from 1,584 to 1,858. The fee receipts fell from Rs. 53,309 to Rs. 52,465. The figures of attendance are vitiated by the circumstances of the schools, for the Sholápur High School, closed at the end of the previous year on account of plague, now shows 290 pupils. The Poona and Dhulia High Schools on the contrary show decreases due to plague, which this year for the first time attacked Dhulia, and very adversely affected the High School.

I last year made lengthy remarks on the Government High Schools of the Presidency for the special purpose of drawing attention to their general characteristics. My remarks for this year will, therefore, be considerably compressed.

The Elphinstone High School was under Mr. A. G. Wright until October 1900 when he was appointed Acting Educational Inspector, Northern Division. The school had a successful year under Mr. Wright and Mr. Taláti, and the Inspector specially noted the proficiency of the school in French, the excellence of the athletics and drill, and the winning of the Harris Challenge Shield for cricket. The Poona High School was successfully administered by Mr. Mayne under most discouraging circumstances. The Násik High School was entirely upset by Plague, but was reviving at the end of the year under sound and vigorous management. The Sholápur School suffered both from Plague and Famine. The Dhulia High School for the first time was affected by Plague, but maintained its former repulation, and the Sátára High School had a successful year, but lost its Head Master, Mr. Tarkhadkar, who retired after rendering excellent service to the Department for many years.

In the Northern Division the fee receipts rose from Rs. 43,107 to Rs. 45,674. The Ahmedabad High School was full and had a successful year, and the Inspector notes the energy of the pupils in cricket and in the work of Famine relief. The Nadiád High School was well administered by Mr. Vachha and receives special mention for its success in the University Examinations, for the good drawing throughout the school and for the excellence of the Boarding

House arrangements. The Broach High School on the other hand received only a moderate report. The school suffers from insufficient accommodation, but steps are being taken to remedy this. The Surat High School has improved attendance, but still suffers from the rivalry of unaided schools. The Godhra High School suffered from the Famine which so greatly affected the Panch Mahals, but otherwise flourished and for the first time in its history sent up candidates for the University examinations, of whom 5 out of 6 were successful. The Thána High School obtained an adverse report but was to some extent disturbed by Plague.

In the Southern Division, the fee receipts rose from Rs. 22,413 to Rs. 30,154 and all High Schools contributed to the increase. The Dhárwár High School under Mr. Karandikar's able management flourished exceedingly until Plague re-appeared in November 1900 and reduced attendance. The school did remarkably well in the University Examinations and its general history for the year is excellent. The Belgaum High School at the close of the year lost its Head Master, Mr. Hoogwerf, who retired after a long and meritorious service, of which 30 years were spent at Belgaum. Plague continued to affect the town and the school was greatly disturbed by it. The Bijápur school on the contrary had a prosperous year with crowded classes. The results obtained at the University Examinations were very good: the school has been removed to its new building, the teaching staff has been strengthened and a special grant given for furniture. The Kárwár High School also had a successful year and improved both in attendance and efficiency under Mr. Deshpande. The Ratnágiri School shows increased attendance and largely increased fee receipts, and was fairly successful in the University Examinations.

In Sind, the fee receipts fell from Rs. 20,261 to Rs. 19,424. The Karáchi High School was again disturbed by Plague, but the Inspector reports that every effort was made to maintain efficiency. The Hyderabad High School suffers considerably from the rivalry of other schools, but held its own during the year. The Shikárpur School is overflowing, but its accommodation is to be increased, and there is now a fair prospect that a good boarding house will be added to it before long. All the three Government High Schools in Sind are reported by the Inspector to be fully maintaining their Educational prestige.

Municipal.—The one Municipal High School at Pandharpur was the subject of special enquiry during the year. The Municipal Board failed conspicuously in its administration of the school.

Native States.—In the Central Division, the Bhor and Phaltan High Schools are reported to be fairly efficient. In the Northern Division, the Pálanpur School suffered from famine. The school has an insufficient staff and buildings which are not properly repaired and parts of which are occasionally occupied by State officials as a residence. The State has had many troubles lately but might do much more for its High School. The Nándod High School had decreased numbers owing to famine and cholera, but the school is efficiently maintained by the State. The Cambay High School also had smaller numbers and its general condition was much affected by the circumstances of Gujarát. The Bhuj High School too appears to have declined during the year.

In Káthiáwár the conditions of the Province adversely affected the schools, which are numerous and well equipped. In the Rájkot High School numbers decreased both on account of famine and the rivalry of private schools. No less than 8 boys of the school died of fever and there was much sickness in the school, but the results at the Matriculation were good and the school appears to have been efficiently managed under great difficulties. At Junágadh the High School standards have been removed to the new 'Bahaudin' College outside the town and the old High School building now accommodates the Middle School and a large vernacular school. Sickness largely affected this school also. The exertions of Mr. Marsh Hesketh, Principal of the new Arts College, in promoting physical education in the school are warmly acknowledged. The Jámnagar High School was much affected by fever and cholera. One candidate for the Matriculation Examination died of plague in Bombay and 3 others were

prevented by sickness from appearing at the Examination. The school was well administered in a very trying year. The Bhávnagar High School suffered from cholera, famine and finally plague and was closed in the end of 1900. Under such circumstances it is creditable that 18 boys passed the Matriculation Examination. The Morvi High School lost largely in nunbers and appears to have suffered much from famine. The Wadhwán High School, on the other hand, had a successful year, and appears to have been ably managed, while the physical education of the school is specially mentioned as excellent. The Gondal High School lost in numbers but obtained good results at the Matriculation Examination.

In the Southern Division the Kolhápur High School recovered largely from the effects of the plague of the previous year, but the Inspector considers that its connection with the College is not beneficial, and that the discipline of the school is affected because there is no responsible Head Master. The Miraj High School is described as a good school which has been much disorganized by plague. The Sáwantwádi High School suffered much from a severe outbreak of small-pox, but otherwise had a successful year. The Jamkhandi School also did well, but the Murud High School was closed on account of plague at the end of the year. The results obtained at the Matriculation Examination were excellent.

Aided.—The schools of Bombay are inspected by the Educational Inspector, Central Division, Northern Division and Southern Division. The St. Xavier's School obtained a good report, as did the Wilson High School, but Mr. Covernton was not satisfied with the condition of the Anjuman-i-Islam School, which pays no attention to drill, gymnastics or drawing. The Sir J. J. Parsi Benevolent Institution obtained a fair report, but the Inspector considered that the provision for drill and gymnastics was deficient, and also suggests that many boys who take advantage of the cheap education at this school might well afford to pay much higher fees. The St. John's Night School at Umarkhádi is well spoken of, as is the American Mission High School at Byculla. The Antonio de Silva School at Máhim is reported as unsatisfactory, and its grant is to be reassessed. The Robert Money School earned a fair report, and the Inspector was specially pleased with the B. J. Parsi Charitable Institution, which is now under a distinguished graduate from Madras, Mr. K. S. Aiyar. A thorough commercial education is now the object of the school.

At Poona St. Vincent's School had been much upset by Plague, but earned a good report. So did the New English School, though the Inspector considered that there was a tendency in the school to multiply examinations unnecessarily.

The Nutan Marathi Vidyalaya obtained an excellent report, and the good discipline of the pupils is the subject of special comment. The Poona Native Institution also received praise though modified by some adverse criticism. At Ahmednagar Mr. Covernton was pleased with the Education Society's High School and especially commends the Head Master for his encouragement of all games and exercises and for his real influence for good in the school. Mr. Covernton remarks:—

"It is a pleasure to see a graduate of the highest rank earnestly striving to put in practice the ideals which have been set before him at College by such teachers as Principal Selby and Professor Fraser."

Mr. Covernton also gives very high praise to the American Mission High School, Ahmednagar, for the general efficiency, vigour and intelligence of the management and for high moral tone and discipline.

In the Northern Division the Inspector states that the Irish Presbyterian Mission High Schools at Ahmedabad and Surat are important and well conducted schools, and that their general efficiency had been maintained. There is another school in Ahmedabad which is aided by the Municipality which has very large numbers and is well conducted.

In the Southern Division the London Mission High School, Belgaum, obtained a good report. Its numbers exceed those of the Government High School, and it is well accommodated and equipped. The Basel Mission High School,

Dhárwár, had increased numbers, but has not yet recovered from the effects of plague. In the University Examinations the school was very successful. The Free Church Mission High School, Alibág, obtained a fair report, and the S. P. G. Mission High School at Dápoli is well spoken of. The local rival school has been closed, but a reappearance of plague scared boys from Dápoli and the attendance shows a slight decrease. At Kolhápur a Private School, aided by the State, had large numbers and is reported to be doing fairly.

In Sind, the Sind Madressa received an excellent report, and is most efficiently managed by Mr. Hide, the Principal. The Church Missionary Society's High Schools at Karáchi and Hyderabad are also reported to be doing well. The Navalrai Hiranand Academy receives special praise from the acting Inspector and the Nava Vidyalaya High School, which appears as 'aided' because I helped it with a furniture grant, also obtains a good report. Both these schools should limit their numbers and cease their somewhat unseemly rivalry, and they will then do even better work than they do at present, and the parents and boys of the town will be less disturbed. The St. Patrick's School at Karáchi did not obtain a good report this year.

Girls' Schools.—The Native Girls' High School, Poona, much impressed Mr. Covernton who considered that in English the girls far surpassed boys of the Native High Schools, while their tone and discipline were admirable. In Bombay the Alexandra Girls High School obtained a good report, while Mr. Covernton was greatly pleased with the Frere-Fletcher High School. On the other hand Mr. Covernton found fault with the methods of the Zoroastrian High School for Girls, and especially in the use of Gujarati translations of the English text books. The Empress High School, Bombay, is praised for the work of the lower standards, but in the upper classes the Inspector found great fault with the teaching of Geography, Arithmetic and Composition, and remarks that these defects completely spoilt an otherwise bright school. The Young Ladies' High School was stated by the Inspector to be in a fair condition of efficiency.

In the Northern Division there is one school at Surat for Native Girls under the Irish Presbyterian Mission. It contained 41 girls and earned a favourable report.

Unaided Schools.—The J. N. Petit Orphanage, Parel, was inspected by Mr. Covernton, who praised very highly the domestic arrangements of the boarding house and considered the general condition of the school to be very satisfactory.

In the Northern Division the Ahmedabad Aryan High School submitted no returns this year. There are 5 Anglo-Vernacular High Schools, 2 of which are in Surat, one in Ahmedabad, one at Abu Road and one at Bulsár. The last named school would be aided if funds admitted. The Abu Road School is a useful institution at a large railway centre, and the other 3 are private adventure schools which may or may not continue to exist. The two Surat Schools at present have large numbers.

In the Southern Division there is a Candidate's Class at Pen which seems not to be very successful, and a 'Victoria' High School at Dhárwár, which has fewer numbers than in last year.

19. **Middle Schools.**—The number of Middle Schools for boys and girls has increased from 356 to 359, but the number of pupils decreased from 19,912 to 19,742. The number of schools maintained by Government is unaltered, but there is a slight improvement in attendance. There is no change in the schools managed by Local and Municipal Boards. Native State schools have increased by 6 and Aided by 1, but Unaided schools show a decrease of 4. Fluctuations in attendance have been very trifling and require no special remarks, but attendance in schools under Municipal Boards improved while there was a considerable decline in attendance in Native State schools due to the misfortunes of Káthiáwár. The aided list would have been larger had funds been available to add new schools to the list.

In the Central Division the two Government schools at Bombay and Poona have larger numbers, and the latter school is reported to be developing rapidly

in the physical direction. There is only one Local Board School in the Division, but Municipal schools have increased from 26 to 28 and have improved attendance. Native State schools have increased from 2 to 3, and the Aundh State school receives a fair report, while the Akalkot school is in the same unsatisfactory condition as in last year. Aided boys' schools have decreased from 41 to 38, and aided girls' schools have increased from 27 to 29, while the number of unaided schools has fallen from 14 to 13.

As regards schools in Bombay the Inspectors praise Baretto's school and St. Joseph's school, while the Prabhu Seminary had too large a free list. The Framji Nasarwanji's school obtained a fair report and it is noted that the Head Master had collected Rs. 11,000 towards a new building. The General Education Institute was found to be in a satisfactory state. Ornella's school at Poona gave only moderate satisfaction, and the Lonávli and Bhusával schools received favourable reports.

As regards girls' schools I quote the Inspector's remarks in full:—

"At St. Joseph's Girls' School, Cavel, Mr. Covernton was pleased with the performance of the infants: he speaks well too of the needle-work. Standard IV did very badly and standard V very well in arithmetic. St. Anne's Poor School, Byculla, obtained a fair report. The needle-work was 'distinctly satisfactory'. St. Xavier's branch school, Girgaon, has not good accommodation. Considering the trials the school has gone through in the way of epidemics 'the general quality of the work is distinctly satisfactory'. St. Joseph's School, Sholápur, did very poorly, which Mr. Covernton attributes mainly to the insufficiency of the staff. The Zenana Mission Schools, Poona Camp, did fairly: the singing and needle-work at the Civil Lines school were good. St. Anne's School, Poona, suffered from 'lack of intelligent apprehension of subjects dealt with'. Mr. Covernton was much pleased with the intellectual progress and general arrangements of the Epiphany High School, Poona. Antonio de Souza's School, Mázgaon, was found to be working well. Mr. Sahasrabudhe reports that the Sir Cawasji Jehangir Readymoney School, Bombay, achieved on the whole 'pretty fair' results. The Church Mission Society's Girls' Anglo-Vernacular School, Girgaon, is on the whole well spoken of by that officer. He found the English-parsing of the Methodist Episcopal Mission Girls' Anglo-Vernacular School, Mázgaon, very defective throughout: otherwise the school is doing very fairly. Mr. Sahasrabudhe thinks that the S. P. G. Mission Girls' Anglo-Vernacular School, Nawiwádi, Bombay, should be done away with and the girls taught some more useful vernacular subject. The Literary and Scientific Society's School is well spoken of by the same officer considering the drawbacks experienced. The Free Church Mission Girls' School, Govália Tank Road, in Mr. Wright's opinion, lacks the spirit of emulation owing to the small attendance. He recommends the introduction of physical drill. Mr. Covernton gives the Convent Girls' School, Lower Máhim, a very fair report especially as to needle-work, and as to the part singing of the upper girls. Mr. Wright says of St. Joseph's Convent School, Mázgaon, 'the work was fairly good throughout' and makes certain suggestions as to the improvement of the staff."

In the Northern Division the Government Middle School at Ahmedabad obtains a good report, while the Surat school was found to be in an unsatisfactory state. Steps have now been taken to strengthen the staff. There is only one Local Board school and Municipal schools have fallen from 15 to 14, owing to the transfer of the Mándvi school (Surat) to the list of private 'aided' schools. Of the Municipal schools those at Viramgám, Kaira, Anklesvar, Jambusar and Bassein are the most flourishing.

Native State schools, in the Northern Division have increased from 14 to 16 two new schools having been opened at Dumas in the Sachin State and Udepur in the Rewa Kántha Agency. The Lunáváda and Bálásinor schools in the Rewa Kántha are flourishing, but are undermanned. In the Mahi Kántha the Ídar school is very popular and the Mánsa school is well spoken of. In the Pálanpur Agency the Rádhanpur school has been re-opened after being closed for famine and is doing well. The Bánsda and Dharampur schools in the Surat Agency have received a good report.

Aided schools have risen from 26 to 28, the two additional schools being at Modása and Mándvi. The total number of pupils has also risen slightly. The most flourishing and efficient of these schools are Mr. Mogal's school at Nadiád, the Lok-Hitechu Sabha School at Broach, the Bálsár school and the Párs Panchávat school at Surat.

Unaided schools are 19 in number against 15 last year. Six new schools were opened in the Ahmedabad, Kaira and Surat Districts, while one in the Thána

District was closed and two rival schools at Karamsad were reconciled and amalgamated. Many of these unaided schools would be aided if funds were available.

There is one Government Girls' Middle School attached to the Female Training College, Ahmedabad, which is a very efficient institution. Three aided English Teaching and Anglo-Vernacular Girls' Schools exist at Camp Baroda, Bándora and Thána. One unaided Girls' School has been opened at Ahmedabad by the Sisters of St. Joseph's Convent. It would have received aid, but for neglect of the rules by the Managers.

In the Southern Division there are in all 73 boys' schools and 5 girls' schools. The number of schools has decreased by 7 but the number of pupils has increased by 338.

There is no Government Middle School in the Division and two only under Local Boards which are entirely self-supporting and are well managed. Municipalities support 18 schools with 1,108 pupils. All the schools were open at the close of the year except the Haliyál school which was closed on account of plague. The schools are generally fairly managed and the Inspector makes special mention of the Háveri and Ránebennur Schools in the Dhárwár District, while the Panvel and Bhátkal schools were found to be in an unsatisfactory condition.

Native States maintain 28 schools, 7 of which are First Grade and 21 Second Grade. The former are all well equipped and well managed, but among the Second Grade schools the Kurundvád schools show no improvement under incompetent teachers and four schools in Sávantvádi are schools in name only, as they contain 13 boys altogether.

Aided schools are the same in number as in last year, but have larger attendance. Their condition otherwise has not varied much and they are generally well housed and well managed.

Unaided schools have decreased from 26 to 19. One school in Dhárwár has been transferred to the High School list, while the Tedford School at Ratnágiri appears now among Middle Schools. One school in Ratnágiri is added to and three schools in Kolába and one in Dhárwár, Bijápur, Kánara, Kolhápur and Sávantvádi, respectively, have disappeared from the list. The English Teaching Girls' School at Gadag under the Southern Marátha Railway Company, the Málvan school and the Tedford school obtain mention as schools of some importance, but the majority of these schools are of little value.

In Sind Middle schools have increased from 25 to 28, but the attendance fell from 1,854 to 1,816. There is one Local Board school at Thárú Sháh, which, as usual, obtains an excellent report. The number of Municipal schools has fallen from 9 to 8 as the school at Umarkot has been closed. All the schools are flourishing and the Tatta school obtains special mention as being 'second to none' in Sind, and conspicuous for the excellence of the physical education given in it. The aided schools, 11 in number, are the same as in last year, but have a larger attendance. These are reported to be generally doing good work. Unaided schools have increased from 4 to 5, but these have only 194 pupils in them. Under Native States three new schools have been opened in the Khairpur territory.

In Káthiáwár the number of schools remains the same, 47, but the number of pupils has fallen from 3,692 to 3,014 and the total decrease is 678, which is due generally to famine and the unhealthiness of the past year. Among the most flourishing of the Agency Schools are the Wadhwán Civil Station School and the Jetpur School. The private school at Vála is also reported to be very efficient, and among the State Schools, the Porbandar School is mentioned as one of the few that show increased attendance. Large Schools under the Bhávnagar and Junágadh States have lost heavily in consequence of plague and cholera and unfavourable conditions have affected nearly every school.

There are three aided schools in the province at Bhávnagar, Jámnagar and Jetalsar. The last is a Railway school, with small numbers, but very efficient. One unaided school exists at Chuda and is reported to be the cause of much

dissension. The only Middle school for girls is a development of the Majiraj Girls' school at Bhávnagar.

The total fee receipts of the Middle schools have fallen from Rs. 35,475 to Rs. 32,078, a decrease which corresponds to the decrease in attendance due to the misfortunes of the Province during the year.

General remarks.—This closes the account for the year of Secondary Education with special reference to the native population of the Presidency. The main features of the year have been unfortunate. Famine and disease have been rife in large portions of the Presidency, and any large development or recovery in the Secondary system could not be anticipated. But the desire for education in English remains and slowly spreads, and would be quickened if in British Districts, Government could afford to new schools the help given to those of old standing. But the resources of Government have been strained and additions to the grant-in-aid assignment have not been possible, while the exchequers of Native States have also been depleted, and the effort in all quarters has been rather to maintain the ground secured than to attempt to promote progress.

20. **Schools for Europeans and Eurasians.**—The special returns required by the Government of India are printed with the General Tables in Appendix A.

The number of schools has risen from 48 to 50, and the number of pupils from 3,911 to 4,017. The increase in the number of institutions is due to the addition of a Normal Class attached to the Girgaon Girls' High School and to the opening of a European Preparatory Girls' School near the Apollo Bunder.

The total expenditure on these schools decreased from Rs. 4,33,529 to Rs. 4,12,138. The decrease is mainly in the expenditure from Provincial Revenues, as no building grants were paid during the year. There was also a slight decrease in the expenditure from fees and "all other sources."

A scrutiny of the tables in the Appendix shows that the general condition of these schools is much the same as in last year, but the addition of a New Normal Class and of a new school in Bombay and the small increase in attendance are indicative of progress. As regards the New Normal Class, I may remark that it has been started under the most intelligent management of Miss Edge, the Lady Superintendent of the Girls' High School, Girgaon, and that I have every hope that it will, when fully developed, have a large influence for good in the direction of training female teachers for this class of schools. The want of training among the subordinate teachers in European Schools has been frequently deplored, and every step taken to remove this deficiency is warmly welcomed. I am glad that, owing to savings elsewhere, I was able to bring this Normal Class on the aided list.

Regarding individual schools in Bombay which are inspected by the Inspectors, Central Division and Northern Division, I note that the Cathedral High School received an excellent report and the Inspector specially notes the good effect on the essays of the upper boys of the excursions made to places of interest. The St. Peter's Boys' High School, Mázgaon, on the other hand did not satisfy the Inspector either in work or discipline. The European and English-teaching Schools of St. Mary's Institution were found as usual to be very efficient, but the Inspector complains of over-crowding. The Bombay Education Society's Schools, Byculla, received great praise from the Inspector. Of the Boys' school he reports that he could find no serious defect anywhere and that the Girls' School was conspicuous for good reading and generally sound work. The Bombay Scottish Education Society's School at Byculla and the John Connon School under the same management did not, however, obtain equal commendation and the latter school especially seemed lacking in systematic arrangement and efficient supervision. Of the Cathedral Girls' High School, the Inspector writes favourably, but was disappointed with the work of the higher standards. The same Inspector, Mr. Covernton, was greatly pleased with the Girgaon High School for Girls and especially notes the excellent results of the more modern methods employed in that school. He also warmly praises the Kindergarten and Drawing work of St. Peter's High School for Girls, Mázgaon, but considered

the reading throughout the school to be capable of improvement. The Fort Convent School and the Clare Road Convent School receive praise for their Kindergarten work, but the Inspector notes a tendency to allow the Kindergarten exercises to degenerate into purposeless games and spectacles. He also passed some unfavourable remarks on the teaching of history and the composition in the latter school and recommends a more simple style of composition. The efficiency of both schools is, however, fully acknowledged. The Colába High School received praise, but the staff requires strengthening and the sanitary arrangements are deficient. The Scottish Orphanage at Máhim received high praise from Mr. Wright, who comments on the "exceptionally cheerry and happy demeanour of the children both in school and at play." The same Inspector strongly urges the need of strengthening the staff of the Indo-British Institution. St. Isabel's school obtained a fair report.

In Poona, Mr. Covernton reports well of the Taylor High School for Boys and of the Girls School on the same foundation. He especially noted the Kindergarten work in the latter school and the general evidence of careful thought in teaching and the intelligent application of modern methods. The Bishop's High School also obtained an excellent report, but the scholastic apparatus is old and needs additions and renewals. The drill and gymnastics were especially commended. St. Mary's High School for Girls, Poona, impressed Mr. Covernton very favourably. The whole management of the school appeared to him to be excellent and systematic. The Victoria High School also receives very high praise, and the Inspector specially notes the intelligent application of Froebel's system, and the unusual excellence of the teaching of history. The Convent School earns a good report, but the Inspector urges the necessity of improved methods of teaching especially in history and geography. The little Pensioner's School at Poona received a good report, but the teaching at the Anglo-Indian Girls Home struck the Inspector as being too mechanical.

In the rest of the Central Division, the Railway School at Sholápur showed moderate efficiency, while the Railway School at Igatpuri was found to be efficient, but backward as regards the infant class and the Kindergarten apparatus supplied was not very intelligently used. The B. B. and C. I. Railway School, Parel, earned a fair report, and the G. I. P. Railway School, Lonávli, was also fairly efficient, while the Railway School at Bhusával is also praised, but has no Kindergarten apparatus or teaching. The Shahabad Railway School was found in fair condition.

The Pánchgani High School was awarded a good report by Mr. Covernton, who reports the drawing and arithmetic as good, but the French "unnecessarily Britannic." The Convent School at the same place also satisfied the Inspector, as did the Convent School at Igatpuri.

In the Northern Division, the St. Joseph's School at Bándora is reported to be, as usual, in a most efficient condition, and the management of the school is most highly praised. The Railway School at Ahmedabad suffered from the competition of a new school, but the efficiency of the school is also questioned, and the Inspector is of opinion that more effort is necessary to secure better results. The Lawrence Asylum School at Mount Abu obtained very high praise from Mr. Wright who remarks "It would be difficult to improve on the present methods of instruction in this school, as the school is as efficient as possible." The B. B. and C. I. Railway School at the same place is reported to be in a satisfactory condition, but the Inspector noticed deficiency in the matter of hand-writing and considers the staff barely sufficient for the number of classes, while he thinks that modifications of the buildings are requisite to ensure proper class and domestic arrangements.

In the Southern Division, there are three middle schools which have a slightly increased attendance. The Southern Marátha Railway School at Dhárwár obtained a good report and is praised for Kindergarten work, drill and home work. The Railway School at Hubli also is well spoken of, though the Inspector considers that the Head Mistress is overworked and requires assistance. The St. Mary's School at Belgaum has only a few children. It is in fair order, but the Inspector noted a lack of that brightness and cheerfulness which was characteristic of the school before the plague appeared.

In Sind, the Grammar School at Karáchi obtained a good report. The school has had great difficulties to contend with owing to the opening of a neighbouring school by its late Head Master. A trained master and mistress have been imported from England, and there is every promise of progress and success in the future. The Convent School is much praised as being efficient and deservedly popular and its Normal Class seems to have done excellent work. The Manora School as usual earns a good report, and great praise is given to the Railway School at Kotri which formerly was far from efficient. The Sukkur School is well spoken of, but the staff is not strong enough for the wants of the school.

IV.—PRIMARY EDUCATION.

Primary Schools for Boys.

21. The number of schools decreased from 8,367 to 8,307, but on the other hand the number of scholars rose from 460,013 to 464,936. The decrease of 60 schools is shared by all divisions except Sind which shows an increase of one school. The increase of 4,923 scholars is shared by the Central and Southern Divisions, whilst the rest show a decrease. In Bombay the attendance in schools has materially increased, and in the Central Division, including Bombay, there is an increase of nearly 6,000 children though the number of schools has decreased by 13. In the Northern Division there is a loss of 21 schools and 1,645 children which is small when the circumstances of the Division are considered. In Káthiáwár the decrease in schools is 10 only, but the decrease in pupils is 7,982 which is due to the terrible effects of plague and other diseases following closely upon famine. The Southern Division has lost 7 schools but has gained 10,007 pupils, while in Sind the decrease of pupils is 676.

It is satisfactory to be able to record a larger number of pupils, and I did not anticipate any increase. The conditions of the Presidency have been generally so unfavourable that a large decline in attendance in primary schools might have been expected. It must be remembered that Famine Relief Works were open in many places after the close of the year, that prices ruled higher everywhere during the year, that Municipal Boards generally were hard hit financially by previous plague expenditure, and that many District Local Boards suffered from a diminution of revenue and were unable to support all existing schools much less to extend their educational operations. The condition of Native States was largely similar and in Káthiáwár want, pestilence and disease were prevalent throughout the year.

22. **Local Boards.**—A statement showing the receipts and disbursements of the separate Educational Funds for the year under report will be found in the supplement to this Report.

It has been customary to show annually the use which the cess-payers make of their schools, and I find that there are 130 children of cess-payers out of 181 in 2nd Grade Anglo-Vernacular Schools giving a percentage of 71·8 while in vernacular and special schools out of 219,033 on the rolls, 145,062 are children of cess-payers. The percentage is 66·2. The corresponding percentages last year were 73·4 and 67·5. Besides the children shown above 37,184 pupils attend vernacular and special schools in Local Board areas which are aided from Provincial Funds. Of these 19,042 are sons of cess-payers and the percentage is 51·2. Similar figures for 1899-1900 were 37,188, 18,404, and 49·4.

According to Divisions, the percentage of sons of cess-payers to total number at school in vernacular and special schools maintained by Local Boards is as follows:—

Central Division	63·6
Northern do.	64·7
Southern do.	75·5
Sind	45·6

and for aided schools:—

Central Division	27·3
Northern do.	35·5
Southern do.	80·7
Sind	43·2

The total percentages show that the cess-payers make most use of their schools in the Southern Division, that the figure is nearly equal for Central Division and Northern Division and lowest of all in Sind.

In the Central Division, the number of Local Board Schools has decreased from 1,356 to 1,334 but the number of pupils has risen from 69,617 to 70,552. The decrease in the number of schools is mainly in the Ahmednagar District. An increase of 1,650 in attendance is shared by the Boards of Poona, Sátára, Sholápur and Násik, and is discounted by a decrease of 715 in the Ahmednagar and Khándesh Districts. Thus the net increase in attendance is 935. The Poona District, with the same number of schools, shows a considerable increase in attendance, due to the diminished severity of plague and famine, which, however, considerably disturbed many schools. The Sátára District has two more schools and a fair increase in attendance, and the circumstances of the district were fairly prosperous. In Sholápur though there is a net decrease of four schools, attendance increased somewhat, but this is due largely to the re-opening of schools closed on account of plague. The circumstances of the district during the year were very unfavourable. So were those of the Ahmednagar District where there was a decrease of 22 schools and 275 pupils, a result mainly due to famine. In Násik District plague decreased and general conditions improved and the result was an increase of 454 pupils. In Khándesh, however, scarcity prevailed largely and attendance decreased by 440.

Only a very few new buildings were erected during the year, as the financial condition of the Boards was unsatisfactory owing to decreased receipts of cess and also because Government could pay no building grants.

The number of schools using the rural standards increased from 516 to 599, but the Inspector considers that this number is far below what it should be if the true interests of the Rayat are consulted. These, as I pointed out last year, are too often sacrificed to the demands of the local Bráhman or Banya families.

In the Northern Division there are 1,088 schools with 63,736 pupils against 1,093 schools and 64,424 pupils last year, a net decrease of 5 schools and 688 pupils. In the Ahmedabad District one school, that at Asarva, was transferred to the Ahmedabad Municipal Board whose area now includes the village. In the Kaira District four schools were closed owing to the effects of famine and disease. The decrease in attendance falls mainly on the Surat and Thána Districts.

In the Ahmedabad District the Inspector reports that famine, plague, cholera, fever and small-pox interfered with education and remarks that the Collector of the district congratulated the Deputy Inspector and his Assistants on the success with which they grappled with a situation of no mean difficulty. In Kaira the conditions were similar, and it was not till January 1901 that the average daily attendance in schools began to improve. In Broach average attendance improved considerably, but was upheld by famine doles and fee remissions. In Surat plague rather than famine was most manifest and in many cases schools were transferred to Mándvas or sheds in the open fields. Famine was most rife in the Tálukas which were spared by plague and the result was a decrease of 918 pupils, and a reduction of the figure of average attendance from ·72 to ·66. Many schools were temporarily closed and 2 masters and 100 pupils died of plague. In the Panch Maháls also many schools were temporarily closed and the teachers transferred to famine duty. There was a slight increase in the number on the rolls at the end of the year. In the Thána District a loss of 598 pupils is reported and the average attendance fell from ·67 to ·64. Plague, famine, cholera and fever are responsible and the efficiency of schools was largely affected.

The short description above given indicates the general conditions of the Division. The Acting Inspector, Mr. Wright, who was in charge of the Division for a few months, remarks as follows on the schools seen by him :— .

"What strikes a new comer most in regard to these schools is the wonderful way in which despite plagues hardly less numerous than those of Egypt they have held their own. The powers of resistance and subsistence thus manifested appear to afford conclusive testimony to the soundness of the general principles on which our system and practice of vernacular education are based."

In the Southern Division the number of schools fell from 1,103 to 1,091, but attendance improved from 58,276 to 62,369 and fee receipts rose from Rs. 50,219 to Rs. 54,014. The Inspector reports that a larger increase in attendance was prevented by a recrudescence of plague, by cholera and small-pox, by partial failure of crops and scarcity of water. It is remarkable that in such a year 40 applications for new schools were received, but few of these could be complied with owing to lack of funds. There are no rural standards for Kánarese schools at present, though these have now been framed, but in the Maráthi Districts of Ratnágiri and Kolába, the rural standards are being rapidly introduced, though in some cases not without the resistance of purely agricultural communities who see in them a hall-mark of inferiority to the Bráhminical villages.

In Sind Local Board Schools increased by one but attendance fell from 15,512 to 14,887. In the Karáchi District there was a decrease both of schools and pupils due principally to scanty harvest and cholera in the Sujáwal and Tatta tálukas. It is reported, however, that the general interest in education is increasing and that many new schools could be opened if funds were available. In the Hyderabad District 6 new schools were opened and 5 closed. The number of pupils decreased by 169 which decrease is ascribed to the Lar schools where famine and cholera prevailed. The fee receipts for the whole district increased from Rs. 921 to Rs. 1,543. In the Thar and Párkar District one school was added and the attendance increased by 50. The conditions of this division improved and its financial position is also sound. In the Shikárpur District there was a decrease of 2 schools and 446 pupils, but the fee receipts increased from Rs. 310 to Rs. 1,000. Fees are still unwillingly paid in this district and the apathy of the people is deplored. In the Upper Sind Frontier District there are 2 new schools and 134 more pupils.

23. **Municipal Schools.**—The list of schools under Municipal Boards will be found in the supplement to this Report.

The total number of Municipal Primary Schools for boys decreased from 547 to 544, but the number of pupils rose from 63,894 to 69,524. The increase of 5,630 in the number of pupils is due chiefly to a large increase in the Southern Division.

In Bombay City, the number of schools remains the same as last year, but the number of pupils increased from 4,013 to 4,374.

In the Central Division, the number of Municipal Boards is the same, but the total attendance in schools improved from 23,167 to 25,355. In the Poona District schools are slowly recovering, though three schools have been closed in the Poona Cantonment and one at Talegaon Dábháde. The Poona City schools are still suffering from successive visitations of plague, and complaint is made as to the management of the Lonávli and Junnar schools by the Municipal Boards. In the Sátára District, there is a small improvement in attendance and most schools are well reported on, but the acting Inspector found great fault with the management of the Tásgaon schools and the dilatoriness of the Board in providing qualified teachers. In the Sholápur District schools generally have suffered, but the Sholápur schools have held their own, while deterioration in the Bársi and Pandharpur schools is attributed to bad administration. The Sholápur Municipality sets a good example to other Boards in the interest and common-sense with which they manage their schools. In the Ahmednagar District, the *státus quo* has generally been maintained and no special remarks are made and the same may be said of the Násik District. In Khándesh, there is a large decrease in attendance due to plague at Dhulia. The general management of schools by the Board was good, but at Betávad, the Board ignored the advice of the Department.

The management of schools generally by Municipal Boards in the Central Division has not been unsatisfactory and the Bombay Joint Schools' Committee sets a good example in liberality to their teachers and in the general efficiency of their schools, but among some of the smaller Boards there has been considerable resistance to the advice of the Department and a disinclination to remove worthless teachers and employ trained men. It is hoped that under more

favourable circumstances and with improved financial prospects these Boards may show themselves more liberally minded and intelligent in the future.

In the Northern Division, the acting Inspector, Mr. Wright, made a searching investigation into the general condition and working of the schools under the chief Municipal Boards of the Division and came to the conclusion that on the whole good average efficiency was maintained. His criticisms are mainly directed to the following points:—(1) The tendency to employ unqualified men to save money, an obviously false economy; (2) neglect of the infant classes which are too often handed over to the lowest assistants; (3) ineffective supervision and want of system in administering; (4) irregularities in keeping registers and catalogues; (5) apathy as regards physical education. The criticisms are thoroughly sound and I give them prominence, as they apply to a greater or less extent to all Municipal Boards. In the Ahmedabad District, there is a small general decrease in attendance. In Kaira the Nadiád Schools, A'nand and Kapadvanj schools are praised, while the Umreth, Mahudha and Mehmadabad schools are losing in efficiency. In Broach District, the Broach and Anklesvar schools are said to lack life and efficiency and the Broach Board distinguished itself by persistence in ignoring Departmental rules. Schools under other Boards of the District were reported to be doing fairly well. In the Surat District, the Surat and Bulsár schools flourished, and the former are specially selected for praise. The Municipal Board has organised an effective system of supervision, and the large increase of Mahomedan children in the schools is specially noticed. On the whole, the schools in this district show general improvement. In the Panch Maháls the Godhra schools are fairly good, but the Board takes no great interest in them. The Dohad schools also obtain a fair report. In Thána District attendance has generally improved in Municipal schools and the increase is divided among Bassein, Bándora, Bhiwandi and Máhim: while Kalyán, Thána and Kurla show decreases. The schools generally are not remarkable for efficiency.

There is one Municipal school at Camp Deesa, which had somewhat declined in attendance and efficiency.

In the Southern Division, the schools are 125 in all against 126 last year, but have 13,999 pupils against 10,757. The Inspector remarks that generally these schools are well equipped and well supervised and that the suggestions of the Department receive due attention, but he deplores the tendency to reduce well-paid places and to promote undeserving masters, who have obtained local interest. Referring to the Districts separately, he remarks that all schools in the Dhárwár District show increased attendance, and are fairly efficient. In the Belgaum District, the schools at Nipáni and Gokák closed at the end of last year were re-opened. The Belgaum and Saundátti schools show improved attendance, but complaint is made of the inefficiency of the Belgaum Kánarese schools. In Bijápur, the schools show a small general falling off in numbers and efficiency; and the same is the case with the Kánara schools. The Sirsi schools closed last year were re-opened, but the Haliyál schools were again closed at the end of the year. In Ratnágiri and Kolába the schools generally are in much the same condition as in last year.

In Sind, Municipal schools are generally stationary. The Inspector reports that the administration of schools by the Boards has been generally successful, and that there is a growing tendency to seek and abide by the advice of the Department. The schools in Karáchi town were adversely affected by plague and closed for several months, but in other towns fair progress was made. In the Hyderabad District there is a small falling off in the number of pupils, but otherwise schools are in the same condition as in last year. The Department directly administers schools in several of the smaller Municipal towns. In the Thar and Párkar District, the schools at Umarkot and Mithi are reported to be efficient, but the Mithi school lost 41 children, which is attributed to famine and cholera. In the Shikárpur District, the Rohri and Sukkur schools are praised and so are those in the minor Municipalities, but the Shikárpur schools are not altogether satisfactory and require the close attention of the Department. In the Upper Sind Frontier District, there is only one Municipal Board which

maintains a day and a night school. The former is reported to be flourishing, but the latter to be in very bad condition.

24. **Native States.**—The number of Primary Boys' Schools maintained by Native States has increased from 2,091 to 2,096, but the number of pupils fell from 113,345 to 106,377. The decrease is chiefly in Káthiáwár and is owing to plague, sickness and famine.

In the Central Division, the number of schools fell from 124 to 120 and the number of pupils from 5,172 to 4,623. The decrease of 549 is shared by the Bhor, Phaltan, Aundh, Akalkot and Surgána States, the largest decrease being in Akalkot. The schools in the Bhor State are only moderately efficient, and suffer from a lack of trained and decently paid teachers. It is also reported that no provision of any kind for the education of low-caste boys is made and that no boys of the depressed classes attend the State schools. The Akalkot State schools receive a very bad report. It is stated that in no school is the full Vernacular course taught, and that the rural standards are not used in any school. The one school at Surgána in the Násik District has lost pupils but is efficient. The great needs in all these Native State schools are trained teachers and better pay.

In the Northern Division the number of schools has fallen from 523 to 513 and the number of pupils from 23,105 to 22,568. The decrease in schools is in the Rewa Kántha and Cambay where 8 schools were closed owing to famine and the reduction in pupils is due to the general misfortunes of the year. Thus the Rewa Kántha Agency lost nearly 1,000 pupils in existing schools, and it is stated that some time must elapse before the schools in this Agency can recover their former prosperity. The story is the same in the Mahi Kántha Agency where 1,521 pupils have been lost in boys' schools. The Deputy Inspector, who has had considerable experience of the Agency, states that this is the worst year he has ever known as the people suffered from general ill-health as well as from famine and plague. In the Pálanpur Agency where most of the schools were closed last year there is a recovery which represents an increase of 2,287 pupils, but this is of course nominal only. Schools were open for a part of the year only and their efficiency cannot be truly estimated. The same may be said of the Cambay State schools, but those in the Surat Agency revived and show considerably increased attendance. The few schools in the Jawhár State suffered from the effects of famine and the attendance again declined largely.

In Káthiáwár, though the number of schools decreased by nine only, the decrease in pupils was no less than 8,031. The decrease is attributed to plague and to cholera, small-box and fever following closely upon famine. Though this decrease is very large, it is gratifying to note that while 39 schools were closed, 30 new schools were opened, and that of the 39 closed, 32 were night schools, of which 24 were closed by the Gondal State as having no real efficiency. The efficiency of schools largely deteriorated in the province, but the causes shown above sufficiently account for this, and it is useless to do more than to express the conviction that with returning prosperity and health, the schools will recover their lost ground. Of the existing 825 schools in the province 128 use the rural standards, or 19 more than in the previous year. The province is largely agricultural and the tendency towards rural schools is, therefore, to be welcomed. But the Inspector notices that the Bráhmin and Vania in rural villages oppose the rural standards as being insufficient for their own individual purposes.

There was a large decrease of Rs. 10,946 in fee receipts, which is the natural accompaniment of the decline in pupils and the misfortunes of the province.

In the Southern Division it is satisfactory to be able to record a recovery of lost ground. Schools increased from 511 to 522 and pupils from 26,163 to 27,815. The increase in the number of schools is mainly due to the opening of new schools in the Kolhápur State, and the increase in pupils is distributed among the Kolhápur, Sángli, Kurundvád, Jámkhandi, Rámdurg and Sávánur States. The Kolhápur State schools are generally fairly well managed. The pay of Assistants is now fixed at a minimum of Rs. 7 per mensem which is the figure for British districts, but the trained teachers employed are too often

underpaid. The Inspector speaks well of the Jámkhandi, Mudhol, Sángli and Sávánur schools, but the village schools in Sávantvádi are reported to be neglected and the buildings have not been whitewashed for three years. The Miraj schools also are as a rule badly accommodated and managed by low-paid and incompetent teachers. The condition of schools in the Kurundvád State is also similar and the Inspector states that the State authorities do not appear to pay any attention to deficiencies which have been often pointed out.

In Sind, the number of schools has risen from 113 to 130 and the number of pupils from 3,936 to 4,438. These schools are all under the Khairpur State and are generally very elementary in character, but the continued progress made in their number and in the attendance of pupils is very satisfactory.

25. **Aided Schools.**—The number of Aided Primary Schools for Boys fell from 1,735 to 1,719 but the number of pupils rose from 70,185 to 71,977. The decrease in the number of schools is chiefly in Sind and is due to the fact that several indigenous schools were closed on account of bad harvest and prevalence of plague. The increase in the number of pupils is principally marked in the Central Division. In this Division, the number of schools rose from 314 to 333, and the number of pupils from 16,189 to 18,769, a net increase of 2,580. The increase is shared by Bombay City and the districts of Poona, Sátára, Sholápur and Ahmednagar, while a small decrease is recorded in Násik and Khándesh. A large increase of 1,022 pupils is noted in Ahmednagar and is attributed by the Inspector mainly to the influx of famine children into the numerous Mission Schools of that district. The increased number of aided schools is also principally due to the same district.

Of the 333 aided schools 187 are in Municipal and 146 in Local Board areas. The distribution of the schools is very uneven for, whereas the Ahmednagar District has 111 schools, there are only 6 in Khandesh. Mission Agency, so largely developed in the former district, is almost entirely absent in the latter.

Inspections showed that many of the schools had deteriorated from famine and plague, but recovery is setting in, and the reports indicate how valuable a part of our system is played by these aided schools, while the efficiency of schools under Mission Agency is specially marked.

In the Northern Division, there are 82 schools with 6,156 pupils against 84 schools and 6,724 pupils last year. The figures need little explanation, but it may be noted that there was a slight increase in schools and pupils in the Kaira District due to Mission Agency, while other districts were stationary or show a small decline. A few of the schools are in Native States under Mission Agency and those in the Mahi Kántha were closed on account of famine, but have been re-opened since the year closed. As remarked last year an aided system in Primary Schools has been very partially developed in the Northern Division, and most of the existing efficient schools are supported by Missions.

In Káthiáwár, there are 14 aided schools with 1,411 pupils against 15 with 1,362 pupils in last year. There is thus a decrease of one school, but an increase of 49 pupils. The increase is mainly due to the development of the Devchand Ranchhod School at Porbandar.

In the Southern Division, schools fell from 522 to 514, but the attendance in them increased from 16,087 to 17,016. Of the 514 schools, 57 are within Municipal limits, 376 in Local Board areas and 81 in Native States. Of the Municipal schools 13 are registered under Chapter V of the Code, and the rest under Chapter VI. Their condition was generally satisfactory. Of the 376 schools in Local Board areas 31 are registered under Chapter V, and the rest under Chapter VI. Most of these schools are fairly well conducted by young men educated in the Local Board schools, and they serve a very useful purpose in supplementing the Local Board schools, which cannot be developed owing to lack of funds, but a larger grant-in-aid assignment is required to expand the system. In the opinion of the Inspector many of these aided schools are almost equal in efficiency to our smaller Board schools.

The aided schools under Native States are mostly in the Kolhápur, Sávantvádi and Sávánur States and are reported to be fairly efficient.

In Sind the number of aided schools is 756 with 27,693 pupils against 777 with 28,520 pupils in last year. The decrease in schools has taken place mainly in the Shikárpur and Karáchi districts. In the former district there is a fall of 25 and in the latter of 15. The decrease is due to the striking off of inefficient schools and to the bad harvest and plague in the Karáchi District. In the other districts increases in schools and pupils are recorded. The aided schools in large towns are generally efficient and well managed, but the bulk of the schools in Sind are mosque schools. It is satisfactory to note that the Inspector records a general improvement in these schools, and that the number of pupils in them, who are learning to read and write Sindhi, is gradually increasing. But it must always be remembered that in Sind the majority of the aided schools are of the most elementary character. I regret to have to report again that the Kohistán schools suffered greatly in a bad year, and that many of them had to be closed inspite of the efforts of the veteran Akhund Dad Mahomed.

26. **Night Schools.**—The number of such schools has again fallen from 155 to 120, and the attendance in them from 3351 to 2677. The decrease in the number of schools and scholars was general, but was most marked in Káthiáwár, where the number of schools fell from 43 to 11, and the number of scholars from 616 to 133.

In the Central Division, schools declined from 33 to 32, and pupils from 711 to 673. The Inspector reports well of the Bombay City schools, and especially mentions an Urdu school which is well attended by Julaies (weavers). Six schools also under the Prárthana Samáj are reported to be doing useful work, but, speaking generally, this class of school is not popular and affords little useful education. In populous centres, schools occasionally flourish to a moderate extent.

In the Northern Division Municipal Boards maintain six schools with 206 pupils, while there are 3 schools on the aided list, 3 unaided and 16 maintained by Native States. There is a general decline in attendance, and the Inspector records his opinion that Night schools generally are "if not a fraud, at least a snare and a delusion," and adds that while they serve to add a trifle to the master's income, they very rarely serve any useful purpose, and are attended mainly by overgrown boys who come when an inspection is approaching.

In Káthiáwár the number of schools has fallen from 43 to 11, and the Inspector remarks that in the last 3 years 50 night schools have disappeared. He regrets the reduction as lessening the opportunities of the cultivator and the artizan to obtain education, but admits that many of the schools served no really useful purpose. It is for this reason presumably that the Thákor of Gondal, who is an excellent educational administrator, closed 24 schools in his State during the year.

In the Southern Division there are 19 schools as in last year, but attendance has fallen from 496 to 476. The Inspector reports that the Gadag aided school under Mission Agency is doing fairly well, that most of the schools, including 21 small classes attached to day schools in Sávantvádi, are in Native States, and that they generally serve no useful purpose.

In Sind there are 30 schools as in last year, and attendance has risen from 659 to 679. The account for Sind is slightly more favourable than for other districts, and a school at Tatta with 138 pupils receives praise, while it is reported that two Municipal schools in the Hyderabad District are doing good work, and that in 7 schools in the Thar and Parkár attended by 130 pupils the number of genuine adults who attend is gratifying.

The general record for night schools is not hopeful. The Department has from time to time made special efforts to foster them, but they have never taken hold of the working people, who do not seek an education which can only be obtained when the day's work is over and when rest appears more necessary than education.

27. **Unrecognized Schools.**—The number of such schools has again fallen from 2,763 to 2,515 and the number of pupils from 69,497 to 63,727. The decrease is chiefly marked in the Northern and Southern Divisions.

In the Central Division there are 488 such schools with 14,593 pupils against 463 schools and 12,969 pupils last year. The increase is mainly due to the fact that schools in Bombay, closed last year, were open at the end of this year. Of the 488 schools 18 teach Arabic or Persian, 10 teach Sanskrit, 136 are Koran schools, and the rest are primary schools, of which 13 are for girls. Most of the schools serve no really useful purpose, but the Department offers registration to the best of them. Two schools at Sholápur are specially mentioned which are maintained by Sheth Virchand Dipchand, C.I.E., for boys and girls respectively who are employed in mills. The subjects taught are the three Rs, with drawing, fitter's work and the use of the sewing machine.

In the Northern Division there are 465 schools with 17,599 pupils against 557 schools and 19,352 pupils in last year. Of these 189 schools teach the Koran only, 3 teach Arabic, 9 Sanskrit and 1 Persian. In the rest the Vernacular only is taught. The Vernacular schools are often migratory and depend largely for their existence on the convenience of the teacher and the remuneration which he receives from parents.

In Káthiáwár the number of schools has fallen from 278 to 226 and the number of pupils from 13,376 to 10,514. Of the 226 schools, 30 are returned as teaching Arabic, Persian or Sanskrit, 138 are Koran schools and the rest Vernacular Schools. It is reported that of the 10,514 pupils returned 8,185 are boys and 2,269 are girls, most of whom are in Koran schools. The Inspector, however, admits that the figures are not very reliable.

In the Southern Division the number of schools has fallen from 811 to 669 and the number of pupils from 14,242 to 12,027. Eighty of the schools are Koran schools and 589 Vernacular. The Inspector reports that the decline is partly due to the non-receipt of returns from Mámlatdárs of 3 tálukas and partly to the unfavourable circumstances of the year which affected schools which are unstable in character. He states that every effort is made to bring on to the aided list schools which serve any useful purpose.

In Sind the number of schools has increased from 654 to 667, but the number of pupils has fallen from 9,558 to 8,994. Advanced schools are reported to have fallen from 30 to 12, and the remainder are mosque schools. Such of these as will agree and show any signs of efficiency are placed on the aided list from time to time, and the list of these schools is constantly fluctuating, but it may be taken that generally they serve no other purpose than to impart is parrot knowledge of the Koran.

Primary Schools for Girls.

28. The number of schools has increased from 751 to 760 and the number of pupils from 48,491 to 49,986. The net gain is 9 schools and 1,495 pupils. There are also 27,038 girls in boys' schools and 1,188 little boys in girls' schools, so that the total of girls in Primary schools amounts to 75,836 against 72,788 last year. These figures are satisfactory and the increase in attendance is general except in the Northern Division and in Káthiáwár.

In the Central Division the Inspector reports an increase of 5 schools, and states that of 13,295 pupils in girls' schools 559 are little boys, while 6,364 girls are in boys' schools, the total number of girls in Primary schools being then 19,102, or 2,387 more than in last year. The condition of schools generally at the Division has improved where plague has not interfered, and it is satisfactory to note that the employment of trained mistresses is usually followed by increased efficiency. Similarly the aided schools which are mostly under Mission Agency and have mistresses trained at the Ahmednagar Mission Normal School are usually prosperous, and some receive very high praise. In the city of Bombay special mention is made of the Kálbádevi school which secured one of the National Indian Association Scholarships, and of the Literary and Scientific Society's School and the Indian Female Normal School at Umarkhádi, which gained two of the Mary Carpenter Scholarships. The Bai Virbaiji Framji School is also noted for its excellent management and for the fact that it gained a National Indian Association Scholarship. The Merwanji and Alexandra aided schools also respectively secured 2 and 1 of these scholarships. The Joint Schools' Committee opened an Urdu school during the year, and there are now

two of these schools, the older of which, under a zealous Mahomedan mistress, is doing excellent work. On the whole the account for the Division is decidedly satisfactory.

In the Northern Division the number of schools is unchanged, but there is a decline of 105 girls, the total number being 15,001 against 15,106 last year. Of these 15,001, 49 are little boys and there are 7,587 girls in boys' schools, so that the total number of girls in primary schools is 22,539 as compared with 22,684 last year.

The general condition of Local Board girls' schools has been stationary and it is remarkable that they have withstood so well the vicissitudes of a most unfavourable year. In the Surat District there is even a distinct improvement both in numbers and efficiency.

Municipal schools have increased by 3 and the attendance in them has risen from 4,069 to 4,226, but there is no marked change in efficiency. With a few bright exceptions, the schools are full only in the Infant class and lower standards and the upper standards remain comparatively empty.

The Native State schools suffered considerably during the year and lost over 200 pupils. The decrease is attributed to the effects of famine, cholera and fever, and all that can be said is that it is surprising that the decrease was not larger.

Aided schools also show a decline in number and attendance. Two schools were closed and one transferred to the list of boys' schools. The decrease in pupils was less than 100, and the efficient and well managed schools held their own fairly well in a year of great trial.

In Káthiáwár the number of girls' schools rose from 92 to 93 but the attendance fell from 9,049 to 8,086. There are also 273 girls in boys' schools and the total number of girls under instruction in the province was 8,359 against 9,361 in last year. The loss of 1,002 girls is due to the calamities of the year. The Educational Inspector reports that 56 out of the 93 schools have trained head mistresses, and that the schools maintained their efficiency in a surprising way considering the misfortunes of the province.

In the Southern Division the number of schools rose from 154 to 161 and the number of pupils from 7,257 to 8,299. Of these 14 are boys but there are 8,106 girls in boys' schools, and the total number of girls under instruction in primary schools is thus 16,391 against 14,086 in the previous year. Local Board schools suffered a good deal during the year from plague and other diseases. The number of schools was maintained and the attendance increased, but efficiency in many places was affected. The number of Municipal schools is precisely the same as that of District Local Board schools, 39, and this number also was maintained, while attendance increased largely and efficiency was not materially affected. The Inspector specially mentions the Dhárwár No. I school and two schools at Hubli as teaching all the standards and being in a high state of efficiency. Eleven schools are under trained mistresses and there are some 40 female assistants employed in the schools generally.

Native State schools increased from 66 to 72 and the pupils from 3,128 to 3,427. Of the 72 schools, 17 are under mistresses of whom 8 are trained women. The best schools are those in the city of Kolhápur which had recovered from the effects of plague in the previous year.

Aided schools increased from 10 to 11, but the attendance decreased and two schools were closed on account of plague. The schools are all under Mission Agency and are generally well managed.

In Sind the number of schools fell from 118 to 113 but the number of pupils rose from 5,189 to 5,275. There are also 4,626 girls in boys' schools and out of 5,275 pupils 568 are little boys. Thus the total number of girls is 9,333 against 9,794 of last year. The Inspector reports that in the Karáchi District female education is progressing well, that in Hyderabad the Hindu Reform Society's schools are efficient and that the Church Mission Society's school is recovering the ground lost last year. In the Thar and Párkar District the

Nagar school did especially good work and supplied several assistant mistresses to girls' schools. In the rest of the province no progress has been made and the want of well trained mistresses is everywhere felt.

29. **Examination results in Primary Schools.**—The table usually printed has been omitted this year, but the figures show that in 9,067 schools there were 514,922 pupils of whom 155,444 were in the Upper Primary Stage. Of these 10,717 were girls. In the Lower Primary Stage (2) there were 201,441 pupils of whom 26,953 were girls, and in Lower Primary Stage (3) there were 158,037 pupils of whom 38,166 were girls. The totals as compared with last year show a small decrease in the total for the Upper Primary Stage, but the number of girls in this stage has increased. In Lower Primary Stage (2) the number of boys and girls has increased and in Lower Primary Stage (3) there is a general increase also. The small decrease in the number in the Upper Primary Stage is to be regretted but is due to the generally bad circumstances of the year, to the closing of schools on account of famine and plague and their consequent deterioration in efficiency.

The remarks are borne out by the figures for pupils examined in the two highest standards of the primary course. The figures for the year 1899-1900 were as follows—Standard V. 18,416, Standard VI. 7,485. The corresponding figures for the current year are Standard V. 17,082, Standard VI. 6,556. It will be interesting to note whether if more favourable conditions prevail in the current year, an improvement will be manifested in 1901-1902.

V.—EDUCATION OF SPECIAL CLASSES.

30. **Rajkumar College.**—The number on the rolls rose from 41 to 43. Of these 15 are from States outside Káthiáwár and two of the 15 are Mahomedans from Wái and Savanúr in the south of the Presidency. These boys joined during the year and are reported to have settled down happily in the College. It is to be hoped that more young Chiefs from the south will in time join the College.

Eight Kumárs left and 10 joined during the year. Mr. Waddington regrets the withdrawal of Jorawar Khan of Váráhi, who was a very promising student, but notes that on his return home he was employed as Famine Assistant to the Political Superintendent, Pálanpur, and acquitted himself with such credit in that capacity that he received the Kaiser-i-Hind Medal from the Viceroy.

The College was examined by Mr. MacMillan, Principal, Elphinstone College, whose report was a very favourable one. Every effort is made to render the curriculum specially useful to the class of pupils instructed, and to give as much general information as possible to boys who, in many cases, study no further when they have left the College. The Council of the College are considering the possibility of still further systematising the course of studies so as to provide a greater incentive to work, and to secure as far as possible a definite standard of education for each Kumár. This no doubt can be gradually achieved, as those who join now are usually of a suitable age and receive some education before they come to Rájkot.

The College did not altogether escape the sickness which prevailed in Káthiáwár, but no fatal case occurred, and the general record for the year is excellent and shows that the Institution was maintained at its usual high standard of physical and educational efficiency. Should the proposal to establish a College for Indian Military cadets be carried out, the Rájkumár College will, I am confident, supply it with zealous and well trained candidates for military service.

31. **Girassia and Talukdari Schools.**—The Girássia College at Gondal had 58 pupils on the roll at the end of the year. These paid Rs. 12,220 in fees out of a total expenditure of Rs. 23,976, the remainder being defrayed by the Gondal State, which also spent Rs. 15,793 on improvements to the buildings. The College is an efficient and most useful institution.

The Girássia school at Wadhwán was attended by 59 pupils, whose attendance was regular in an unhealthy year. Only two were absent from the examin-

ation and eight boys did not miss a day's work throughout the year. The examination results were excellent, and it is noticeable that 3 out of 4 boys in the 1st class are preparing for the Matriculation Examination. For this the school requires scientific apparatus, which it is hoped will be supplied. In other respects the school fully maintained its high reputation as an institution where the pupils are most carefully developed physically and morally.

In the Northern Division the Scott College at Sádra contained 26 pupils. It was examined by a Committee whose report had not reached the Educational Inspector at the close of the year. The Vajiria Tálukdári school in the Rewa Kántha had 16 pupils, and was found in an efficient state. A large number of children of petty Chiefs and Tálukdárs attend the local schools throughout the Native States and British Districts of the Division.

There are no special schools in the Central Division for the sons of Chiefs and Sirdárs, but a few attend the ordinary schools and most are under private tuition.

In the Southern Division the Sirdár's class at Kolhápur no longer exists, but 19 children of Sirdár's attend the ordinary schools, and the young Chiefs of Jamkhandi, Jath, Mudhol and Miraj are under a special tutor, Lieutenant Berthon, I. S. C., at Kolhápur. I examined them specially during the year and found that they were making good progress and being taught on sound lines. They seemed to be leading a healthy and happy life under careful supervision.

In Sind there are 4 boys in a small special school at Kila Ahmedabad, and the Talpur boys generally attend the Sind Madressah, where under Mr. Hide, they are making good progress and are learning to mix freely with the other boarders. It is noted, however, that the boys from Mirpur Khás do not attend this school at present.

32. **Mahomedans.**—In the Central Division the total number of Mahomedans under instruction has increased from 15,628 to 16,872. Of this number, 78 are in Arts and Professional Colleges, 1,081 in Secondary schools, 15,542 in Primary schools and 171 in Special schools. Except in Secondary schools, the attendance in all classes of schools has increased. The same encouragements for Mahomedans which were specified last year continue, and both in the City of Bombay and in the District, special efforts are made to induce pupils to complete their Primary course and to qualify themselves for service as trained teachers. The Educational Inspector, Central Division, is of opinion that progress is being slowly made in the general education of the Mahomedans and that the results of the year are satisfactory. In the Northern Division the total number under instruction has risen from 16,977 to 17,128. Of these, 7 are in Arts Colleges, 34 in Special schools, 500 in Secondary and 16,587 in Primary schools. There is little change from last year, but it is satisfactory not to have to record a decrease in a year of general sickness and scarcity. A welcome departure was made this year in this Division in the shape of a Mahomedan Educational Conference held at Surat in March 1901. The Conference was the result of the labours of Nawabzada Nasrullah Khan, and was a great success, as delegates from far and wide attended it including the famous Sir Syed Ahmed from Aligarh. I was present during part of the Conference and was much struck with the zeal displayed by many of the delegates and the general determination of those present to bestir themselves and to rescue their community from apathy and ignorance. I am in hopes that the zeal of the Conference has not evaporated in talk, and I learn that steps are being taken to create local Committees for the supervision of the education of the young and for the encouragement of all clever and deserving pupils.

In Káthiawár the number of pupils under instruction decreased from 20,128 to 17,631. The decline may be ascribed entirely to the sickness and want which prevailed. One student only attends the Arts College at Bhávnagar, 302 are in Secondary schools, 2 only in Training Colleges and the rest in Primary schools. It is to be hoped that the opening of a new Arts College under the Mahomedan State of Junágad will give an impetus to the higher ducation of the community in the Province.

In the Southern Division the number under instruction has risen from 12,730 to 14,198. Of these one is in the Arts College, 234 are in Secondary Schools, 13 in Training Colleges, 16 in Industrial Schools, and 13,934 in Primary Schools. The figures are generally better than in the previous year, and the increase in attendance at Training Colleges is satisfactory. Special scholarships for Mahomedans are awarded by the District Boards, and extra scholarships were given this year by the Boards of Bijápur, Belgaum and Dhárwár to boys who had reached Standard V of the Primary course, to encourage them to complete it. But as I pointed out last year most boys leave even the Primary Schools before they complete the course, and very few attempt to obtain any higher education.

In Sind there are 36,092 pupils under instruction against 36,054 in last year. Ten are in Arts Colleges, 503 in Secondary Schools, and these figures are larger than those of the previous year; but in Special Schools and Primary Schools there is a decrease, and the Inspector states that the reports of his Deputies are generally records of despondency and failure, and gives his opinion that real success will only be obtained when a movement from within takes place and when the community at large is stirred to action by a sense of its ignorance and backwardness in the race of life.

The opinion coincides with the general remarks made by me in last year's report. But I think that signs are not wanting in the Presidency generally that the community is beginning to stir and to awaken, and I hope that the Surat Conference will have tangible results, not only directly among the Mahomedans of Gujarat but also in other parts of the Presidency, and that it may lead to other conferences and to a general consideration by the leaders of the community of their condition, its causes, and its possible remedies.

33. **Aboriginal and Hill Tribes.**—In the Central Division the total number of pupils under instruction increased from 1,197 to 1,420. Of these two are in Secondary Schools, four in Industrial Schools, and the rest in Primary Schools. The special Koli Schools in and near the Bhimashankar Hills of the Poona District are 11 in number. Seven of these are under Koli teachers and four under Brahmans. The schools were generally successful and are attended by about 300 pupils. In the Sátára, Sholapur and Ahmednagar Districts, there are no special schools for these classes, but special encouragement is given to those who attend the ordinary schools; and in the Ahmednagar District 161 boys so attend. Similarly in the Násik District 411 boys attend ordinary schools, and one Koli trained teacher is serving in the Department. In Khándesh there are seven Special Schools for Bhils. Of these one was closed on account of famine, but the others were found to be fairly efficient. Five boys were at the Dhulia Industrial School at the close of the year with scholarships of Rs. 5 each, and it is proposed to increase the number of scholarships to 12, and hereafter to open Industrial Schools in the Bhil Districts.

In the Northern Division the number of pupils fell from 5,392 to 5,160. Of these six are in Secondary Schools and the rest in Primary Schools. The decrease in school attendance is due to the generally unfavourable circumstances of the year, which pressed heavily on the aborigines who are always poor. But it is noticeable that in the Ahmedabad District there was a considerable increase in the number of Kolis attending schools. Similarly in the Kaira District the number of Dharala children rose from 1,872 to 2,300 under special encouragement given in the shape of clothes and other prizes. In Broach, too, attendance improved, while in Surat the Káliparaj people suffered severely, and a considerable decrease is recorded. The District Local Board allots Rs. 400 annually for special encouragement to the Kaliparaj, and those who qualify are selected for teacherships in the special schools maintained for them.

In the Native States of the Division a large decrease is chronicled which is especially marked in the Rewa Kántha and the Surat Agency. Very little is done in the Mahi Kántha Agency to encourage the attendance of pupils of this class.

In Káthiáwár the aboriginal population is very small, and only 22 pupils are at school, most of whom are in the schools at Rájkot.

In the Southern Division there are only 81 children at school, and most of these are in the Kolába District where one Special School is maintained for them.

But I learn that the American Mission is taking steps to educate children of the Katkari race, and I hope to record a larger number at school next year. The Kolába District Local Board specially sanctioned 7 scholarships for boys of this class during the year.

34. **Depressed Classes.**—In the Central Division there has been a large increase in the attendance of pupils of these classes. The number has risen from 6,031 to 7,590. Of these 21 are in secondary schools, 31 in special schools and 7,538 in primary schools. Much is being done in the Division to encourage education among these backward classes. Thus the Poona District Local Board maintains 3 special schools and 7 classes for them, and all are reported to be efficient. Small scholarships are also awarded to boys who study the higher standards. The Poona Municipal Board also maintains 2 special schools, and there are 17 aided schools in the District mostly under Mission Agency. The number of special schools is less in the Sátára District, but here too pupils have increased largely from 680 to 954, and masters have been specially warned to do all they can to encourage attendance. In the Sholápur District there are 14 special schools, of which 10 are aided, 3 Municipal and 1 District Local Board. Here too pupils have increased from 439 to 663. In the Ahmednagar District there is a large increase in pupils from 1,898 to 2,490. Missionary schools are spread all over the District and there is a flourishing free school under the Ahmednagar Municipal Board, besides free classes attached to 2 Local Board Schools. In the Násik District there are 6 separate schools and 2 classes for depressed castes and here too there was a fair increase in attendance, while in Khándesh the District Local Board maintains 12 special schools and one class, and there are 7 Municipal schools, but none under Mission Agencies. Some of the schools are not very efficient, but the number of pupils has risen from 782 to 827. In the City of Bombay the Joint Schools Committee maintains 3 flourishing schools, and several aided schools exist, but the Inspector notes that no boy of the depressed castes is to be found in any Gujaráti school.

On the whole the account of the year for the Division is very satisfactory, and a total increase of 1,500 pupils of these classes is a matter for congratulation.

In the Northern Division the number of pupils has fallen from 3,221 to 3,119. Of these 14 are in secondary schools and the rest in primary. The decrease is general except in the Broach District where there was a large increase. The circumstances of the year were very unfavourable to poor persons of these classes, and it is not surprising that little or no educational progress is recorded.

The Educational Inspector, Káthiawár, reports that 55 children attend various schools in the Province, but states that he is not confident as to the accuracy of the Return.

In the Southern Division the number has risen from 1,670 to 1,790, but the number of pupils in Secondary schools has fallen from 33 to 10. There are 32 special schools in the Division attended by 789 children, and the Educational Inspector has called the attention of all Local Board and Municipal Masters to the necessity of encouraging pupils of these castes to come to school. All such pupils are admitted free, and special gifts of slates, pencils and books are made to them, while scholarships are also given in some Districts for regular attendance. The Educational Inspector objects to a criticism frequently made by Revenue Officers that the Educational Department neglects these backward classes. He states that the Department does all it can, but that poverty and apathy are the real obstacles to their education and remarks "give these poor people sufficient to eat first and then you may expect their children to attend our schools."

In Sind the number has risen from 173 to 203, but no special remarks have been submitted by the Inspector.

VI.—SPECIAL INSTRUCTION.

35. The table usually printed at the beginning of this chapter is omitted. The number of institutions for special instruction has increased from 51 to 52

and the number of pupils under special instruction has risen from 11,254 to 13,274. The increase is mainly due to the larger number of pupils learning Drawing in Government High Schools where that subject is now made compulsory. Normal classes for women have increased by one, and two commercial schools appear for the first time, while agricultural classes have decreased from 3 to 1, as the class attached to the College of Science now appears under the head of Colleges and an agricultural class in the Rewa Kántha Agency has been closed.

36. **Normal Schools.**—The table formerly inserted to show details as to full-time teachers employed in Local Board, Municipal and Native State Primary schools in each division of the Presidency is omitted this year. I may note, however, that there is a small decrease in the number of trained Head Masters, which is due to the fact that schools have been closed owing to plague and famine. Thus the number of trained Head Masters has fallen from 4,182 to 4,155, and the number of untrained Head Masters from 2,336 to 2,263. But on the other hand the number of trained assistants has risen from 1,436 to 1,525, and the number of assistants who have passed the Public Service Certificate Examination has risen from 3,451 to 3,538. The number of untrained and unpassed assistants has fallen from 3,666 to 3,604. Among female teachers there are now 235 trained Head Mistresses against 224 last year, 76 untrained mistresses against 59 last year, 77 trained assistants and 331 untrained assistants against 53 and 287 in last year.

The average pay of a trained Head Master in a Primary school under the District Local Boards is Rs. 18-15-1; under Municipal Boards the average is Rs. 27-10-10, the liberal salaries given in Bombay City swelling this total, and in Native States the average is Rs. 18-8-0. Similar averages for trained mistresses are Rs. 20-10-1, Rs. 24-12-7 and Rs. 21-8-11, while for untrained Head Masters the averages are Rs. 10-2-4, Rs. 14-11-7 and Rs. 10-14-9 and for mistresses Rs. 10-0-0, Rs. 17-4-11 and Rs. 11-12-5.

In the Central Division the number in the Poona Training College declined from 140 to 132 owing to decreased admissions from the Ratnágiri and Ahmednagar districts. The College was again disturbed by plague, but the annual examination was held early and completed. 143 students in all were examined, of whom 16 were teachers allowed to come up from the Mofussil, and 121 passed in the various stages, while 136 candidates appeared for admission to the College, of whom 44 were selected. From July to September the College went through a perilous time owing to plague, and the students resided at night in a Health Camp. One student who remained in the boarding house died of plague, and it was only owing to the unremitting care of the Principal that the health of the students was generally good. Government have now sanctioned a higher rent for a better boarding house in a much more healthy locality. The College lost its Principal, Ráo Sáheb K. N. Sane, during the year, as he was promoted to the Belgaum High School. His work in the College had been of a most valuable character, as he was a good administrator, an excellent teacher and a sympathetic friend to his students.

The Dhulia Training School had 40 students at the end of the year. 30 were sent up for the 2nd year's course in September, of whom 24 passed. Of these, 4 joined the third year's course at Poona. 99 appeared for the Entrance Examination, of whom 27 were admitted. The work of the school was generally successful and the management efficient.

The Christian Vernacular Education Society's Aided Normal School at Ahmednagar had 82 pupils on the roll at the end of the year. At the annual examination 61 passed in all heads, and the institution is efficient and does very useful work.

The Female Training College, Poona, lost its Lady Superintendent, Miss Hurford, who retired after administering it for 15 years. Miss Hurford was a lady who devoted her whole time and energies to her pupils, and her wise and loving rule not only made the College and High School popular, but did much to promote the development of female education in the capital of the Deccan. She has been succeeded by Miss Sorabji, an experienced and intellectual lady, who will no doubt maintain the traditions of Miss Hurford's rule.

The College sent out six fully-trained mistresses, all of whom obtained employment. Eleven new students were admitted and at the close of the year there were 42 on the roll, of whom six were wives or relations of Vernacular teachers, and two were wives of students of the Male Training College.

The Convent Aided Normal School at Byculla prepares young women for teacherships in European schools, and the Department issues certificates to those who pass the full course that they are fit to teach the lower classes of a High school. Four certificates were issued during the year, two in the senior and two in the junior class.

A similar normal class has now been opened in connection with the Girgaum High School for girls and has been placed on the aided list. It was examined for the first time in the year under report, and out of seven candidates, two passed in the senior class and two in the junior. The class is worked largely on the lines of the Froebel Union, and the examination was held by the Educational Inspector, Central Division, and a lady from Bangalore, who holds the higher certificate of that Union. The Girgaum Normal class is under most intelligent management, and its work is likely to be of benefit to the Europeon schools of Bombay and the Mofussil.

In the Northern Division, the Premchand Raychand Training College at Ahmedabad had 130 students, all of whom were examined, and 125 were successful in their respective classes. Besides these 32 masters came up for examination, of whom 24 were successful. At the entrance examination 185 appeared and 54 were admitted. The number of candidates was much less than usual, which is said to be due to the famine and diseases of the year. The College is a highly efficient institution and most ably administered by Ráo Sáheb Madhavalal H. Desai, the Principal. Among the special features of the work of the College are the training of the students in the College garden, the institution of a small botanical garden, and the periodical visits paid to mills, masjids, and places of interest in and about the City.

The Mahálakshmi Female Training College was attended by 95 students during the year. Fifty-five were examined in the three courses, and of these 51 passed, and no less than 20 women were sent out as mistresses. Of the 95 students, no less than 18 are the wives of masters or students of the Male Training College. The College had a very successful year, and the numbers quoted above show how large and important are its operations.

In Káthiáwár, the Male Training College at Rájkot had 49 students on the roll at the end of the year. Nine students were examined and passed in the final course of the Ahmedabad College and 49 at Rájkot, of whom 21 passed the 2nd year's course, and 27 the 1st year's course, a very satisfactory result. Altogether 26 teachers were sent out during the year. Eighty-seven candidates appeared at the entrance examination and 20 were admitted. The College lost its Principal, Mr. Dayalji M. Desai, who retired, and his place was taken by Mr. P. N. Doctor, B. A., an experienced officer of the Educational Department.

The general condition of the College is satisfactory and the Practising School is well attended and efficient.

In the Barton Female Training College there were 23 normal students at the end of the year. Thirteen left the College during the year and 12 were admitted. The result of the annual examination was most excellent as all those presented passed the examination. The Lady Superintendent, Miss Corkery, deserves much credit for such a result, and the Inspector reports that under her zealous and able management, the College has become most popular and efficient. No less than 31 candidates came up for the entrance examination, of whom 23 qualified and eight were admitted on stipends, and four as non-stipendiary students. Fourteen trained teachers left the College during the year, of whom four obtained posts as head mistresses and the rest as assistants.

In the Southern Division, there were 91 students in the Dhárwár Training College at the close of the year. The College had a full year and the certificate examination was duly held in October. One hundred and four College students and six masters were examined, and of these 105 in all passed, 13 in the 3rd year's

class, 40 in the 2nd year, and 52 in the 1st year. Forty-nine teachers in all were sent out to service, and 28 were admitted to the 1st year's course, out of 209 candidates who came up for the examination. The general condition of the College was satisfactory.

The small Normal School for women at Dhárwár had five students, of whom one is a Brahmin, two are Lingayets, one a Native Christian, and one of the Shepherd caste. It is stated that those who lately left the school are doing good work as mistresses, especially the late head student Ramabai. A scholarship of Rs. 73 given by the National Indian Association in England was awarded to a student of this school which does useful work in a humble way.

At Kolhápur there is a small Training School with 14 students, which is fairly efficient and also a female class which has four students, who have passed their examinations and are waiting for employment. It is probable that this class will not be maintained in the future but its abolition is to be deprecated.

In Sind, the Male Training College at Hyderabad had 61 pupils on the roll at the close of the year. Fifteen College students and two masters passed the 3rd year's course, 27 men passed the 2nd year's course, and 26 the 1st year's course. A large number of masters attended the College for further study, and 21 College students went out as teachers, while 18 masters returned to their posts. The number of Mahomedan pupils in the College has risen from 11 to 15, but is still inadequate. The practising school is flourishing and efficient and the College had generally a successful year.

The Female Training College lost its Lady Superintendent, Miss MacDonald Ritchie, who died at Hyderabad. Since her death the College has had a nominal existence only, and it is proposed to re-organise it under an Inspectress of Schools for Sind, who will it is hoped soon be appointed.

The normal class under the Karáchi Municipal Board has 14 pupils and is said to be fairly efficient, and the Convent Aided Normal class for Secondary Schools obtains a very satisfactory report from the Inspector. It had 10 pupils, five in the first and five in the 2nd year's course, and all passed their examination successfully.

The small Unaided Female Normal class at Hyderabad had two pupils on the roll against three in last year.

37. **The Sir Jamsetji Jijibhoy School of Art.**—The attendance rose from 335 to 381, and there was a corresponding rise in the average daily attendance and in the fee receipts. There were 188 pupils in the Drawing school, 12 in the Drawing-teacher's class, 13 in the Architectural Drawing class, 32 in the Painting class, eight in the Modelling, and five in the Draftsman's class. One hundred and sixty-two boys from the workshops also attend the Elementary Drawing School daily from 12 to 1-30 P.M.

The annual examination of the School of Art Classes was held by the staff in the absence of any outside examiners who were experts. The results were rather less than in last year as regards the number of certificates issued, but the examination was probably more thorough than usual as the Acting Principal and staff were not inclined to be lenient. Nineteen first grade, 20 second grade, and 12 third grade certificates were granted and six candidates passed the Drawing Teacher's examination. All the school prizes except the Mayo medals were awarded to students, and the number of specimen works submitted and passed was considerably larger than in last year.

Mr. J. Adams, Architectural Engineer to Government, retired during the year, and his place as Instructor in the Architectural Drawing class was taken temporarily by Mr. C. F. Stevens. The number in the class was not large, but the work done was reported to be satisfactory. In the Painting class, the number increased. The studies of this class include painting in foliage and still life, surface decoration and decorative design; and in connection with the class a most successful excursion was made to Bijápur, where 17 students from the Painting and Architectural classes made studies of mosques with no little success. In the Modelling and Decorative Sculpture class, 14 students attended, and prepared designs for the new offices of the Chartered Bank and for other buildings.

Perhaps the most interesting part of the School of Art is, however, contained in the Reay Art Workshops, where 162 apprentices were working, of whom 58 received stipends and 104 were non-stipendiary. The work done consisted of enamelling, gold and silver work, carpet-weaving, wood-carving, copper and brass work, iron work and pottery, and the stipends given to the apprentices ranged from 20 at Rs. 3 per mensem to 3 at Rs. 15 per mensem. The endeavour made in graduating the stipends is to retain in the Workshops competent lads, who would otherwise leave to earn wages before they had become really skilled artificers.

The principal works executed in the Workshops were a large enamelled brass for the Church at Jhánsi, a Challenge Shield for the 1st Battalion, Royal Fusiliers, made to the order of the Hon'ble Sir Charles Ollivant, K.C.I.E., an iron crown and shield for the statue of Her late Majesty the Queen-Empress at Rájkot, and an iron railing and gates for the Chapel at Betigeri near Gadag. A large carpet, $16 \times 11\frac{1}{2}'$, was finished to order and another placed on the loom for another order. In addition, smaller articles of various kinds were made in all the different branches of work.

The Acting Principal, Mr. Burns, has devoted much time and labour to the Workshops, but he is not at all satisfied with their condition at present and proposes to pass each student through a systematic course of study for two years in each Workshop and to devote a third year to practical work in the craft, which each student proposes to follow. Until a pupil has passed through the whole three years' course no certificate of any kind will be issued to him in future. This is only a beginning of many reforms which Mr. Burns is contemplating and which will be of very high value if carried out, but for their successful development more funds are necessary for better equipment and better teachers. I have no fear for the future of the School of Art Workshps if funds for their development can be obtained, and if Mr. Burns is enabled to carry out his design to make the School of Art a central institution connected with and guiding Craft schools in various parts of the Presidency.

38. **Drawing Classes.**—The examination in the 1st and 2nd Grade Elementary Drawing is held at appointed centres in the Presidency, the Berars, Central Provinces and Central India by the Staff of the School of Art, and a further examination is held in the School of Art in the 3rd Grade Art and Drawing Teacher's certificate for those who are not students of the school. The results of the 1st Grade Art Examination show that, out of 16,585 pupils learning Drawing, 2,292 were presented and 540 passed the examination, while 23 gained prizes. Of the total number of pupils, 239 were girls, of whom 39 were presented for examination and 8 passed. The Principal notices 10 institutions, which obtained 10 or more certificates, the list being headed by the Dhárwár Training College which gained 38 certificates. Seven institutions are adversely noticed for bad work, among which the School of Industry, Ratnágiri, is conspicuous as having sent up 26 pupils without a single success.

In the 2nd Grade Art Examination 272 candidates appeared, of whom 60 obtained certificates and 16 prizes. The Sávantvádi Technical School and the Ratnágiri High School were very successful, obtaining in each case 6 certificates, while the Kala Bhawan School at Baroda earned 3 prizes.

In the 3rd Grade, 16 candidates appeared, but none of them were successful, while for the Drawing Teacher's Examination only one candidate appeared and failed to pass.

39. **Medical Schools.**—At the Poona Medical School the year opened with 82 pupils, of whom 29 were in the first, 32 in the second and 21 in the third year's class. Of these, 31 were Civil Medical pupils, 19 Native Military, 13 Stipendiary, 11 Native State and 8 paying pupils.

At the close of the winter session, the first and second year pupils were examined in Anatomy and Chemistry. Of the 29 pupils in the first year, 27 were examined, and two absented themselves and were dismissed from the school. Twenty-five of the candidates examined passed. In the second year's class 31 were examined and 24 passed. The final examination for the third year's class was

held in September when 20 were examined. Of these 18 passed, one failed, and one was dismissed for dishonesty. The sessional examination in Physiology and Materia Medica for the 1st and 2nd year students was held in September. Twenty-seven were examined in the 1st year's course and 25 passed, while 30 were examined in the 2nd year's course and 25 passed. At the entrance examination held in October, 33 were admitted, and the total number in the school at the close of the year was 89. Of these, 31 are Civil Medical, 29 Native Military, 13 Stipendiary, 11 State, and 5 paying pupils.

At Ahmedabad there were 88 pupils on the roll when the summer session commenced, of whom 30 were in the first, 33 in the second, and 25 in the 3rd year's class. The final examination for the 3rd year's class and terminal examinations for the 1st and 2nd years' classes were held in September, when 23 passed in the 3rd, 24 in the 2nd, and 17 in the 1st year's class. At the entrance examination, 182 candidates appeared and 27 were admitted, of whom 15 were Native Military, 1 Civil Military, 1 Stipendiary, and 10 paying pupils. The 22nd year of the school commenced in November with 85 pupils on the roll. Of these, 82 were Hindus, two Mahomedans, and one a Jew.

At Hyderabad the final examination of the 3rd year's class was held in September when 18 pupils were examined, of whom 14 passed. Of fifteen 2nd year pupils, 14 passed, and of thirteen 1st year students, 12 passed. At the entrance examination 70 candidates appeared and 17 were admitted, and at the close of the year there were 50 pupils in the school, 18 in the 3rd year's class, 13 in the 2nd, and 19 in the 1st. Of the fifty, 47 were Hindus and three Mahomedans. The Superintendent is of opinion that a higher standard of entrance might now be imposed and that it would not be difficult to fill the school with paying pupils.

40. **Veterinary College, Bombay.**—At the close of the year there were 33 students in the Diploma course and 61 in the Vernacular "Salutri" course, making a total of 94 in all. The annual examination was held in December by a Board as usual, but the method of examination was this year entirely oral and practical, and the percentage of marks for a pass was raised from 45 to 50. The College staff at the same time examined the students of the first year of the Salutri course.

In the three classes of the Diploma course, 19 passed out of 31 examined and six obtained the final Diploma, of whom three were in the first class. In the first year's examination of the Salutri course, 23 passed out of 28 examined.

The system of scholarships in the College was altered during the year by Government, and there are now 15 scholarships of Rs. 10 per mensem each, instead of 15 scholarships of Rs. 5 per mensem and 15 free studentships. The change has been made with a view to secure better candidates for the College course. During the year 15 new men joined, of whom 11 were Hindus, two Parsis, and two Native Christians. Thirty-seven new men joined the Salutri course, of whom 35 were Hindus and two Mahomedans.

I have before noted that graduates from the College do not easily obtain employment, and the Principal reports that there are now eight graduates unemployed. Three obtained employment during the year, but all had obtained their diploma in former years.

The College staff received an addition in the shape of a 2nd Instructor for the Salutri course. The Assistant Principal, Mr. Baldrey, was absent on special duty at the close of the year, and the College work suffered and continues to suffer by the frequent withdrawal of the Assistant Principal for other duties.

The alterations in the College curriculum which were recommended by the Umballa Conference and approved by Government, were fully brought into force during the year. The Salutri course seems to be popular and appears likely to be useful in the future, but no Military students attend it at present.

41. **Agricultural Classes.**—In the Central Division there is now only one Agricultural Class, as the class in the College of Science is now ranked as a "College" and the class in the Sholápur High School has expired through lack of students. The existing class belongs to the Ahmednagar Education Society's Aided High School, and was attended by 11 pupils.

There are no classes in the Northern Division except one which is attached to the Ahmedabad Training College, and is attended by 35 pupils.

In Káthiáwár there are classes attached to the Bhávnagar High School and to the Male Training College, Rájkot. Both these classes have a smaller attendance than in last year.

In the Southern Division there is one class attached to the High School, Kolhápur, which had 28 pupils on the roll at the end of the year and sent up 18 for the 1st year's examination held at the College of Science. Of these, 10 passed, and this Agricultural Class appears to have more vitality than any other.

In Sind the Tapedar's School had 102 pupils on the roll, of whom 48 were Mahomedans and 54 Hindus. The examination results of the year were excellent, and the school appears to be very efficiently managed. An Institution which annually sends out about 50 village officials with a fair knowledge of agriculture and surveying is one of very great importance, and it appears very desirable that similar Institutions should by degrees be established elsewhere in the Presidency for the instruction of village officials, and also of masters of rural schools who might be passed through a short course of agricultural training.

42. **Engineering Class, Sind.**—This class contained only 7 pupils at the end of the year under report against 24 of the last year. It was examined as usual by officers of the Public Works Department, with the result that 10 men passed. All those who passed were Hindus. The Entrance Examination was this year a total failure, due probably to the fact that the Standard had been raised. Three candidates only appeared, all of whom failed to pass, and there is accordingly no fresh material to work on.

43. **Industrial Schools.**—The subject of Industrial and Technical education has received much attention during the year, and Government has published and widely distributed Dr. Thomson's special reports on Technical and Textile education, which were the outcome of his enquiries in Great Britain when on special duty. But in the present circumstances of the Presidency, it has not been possible either for Government or the public to give by liberal assignments that impetus to this particular branch of education which is admitted on all sides to be desirable. Meanwhile, the revision of the Departmental Standards in Primary schools has been largely based on the principle of providing a practical education which may fit pupils for various careers in life and not merely for a literary career. The boy who has been given some instruction in Drawing, Modelling and easy Kindergarten occupations, has begun to use his hand and eye and is prepared for industrial instruction in a Special school if he desires it hereafter. In this Presidency an attempt has been made for some years under the guidance of Dr. Thomson to systematise the instruction given in these Special schools, but it is not claimed that we have solved the problem of connecting instruction with the crafts or industries of the country, and it is probable that any large development of this special instruction can only be successful when this connection has been established. Patient enquiry must precede progress, or there is a danger that money may be wasted and efforts made in a wrong direction.

In the Central Division there are now 15 Industrial schools, as the village Education Society's School at Baramati has been added to the aided list. In most of these schools the subjects taught are Drawing and Carpentry, but Blacksmith's work is added in some of the larger schools, such as the Municipal Technical schools at Poona and Pandharpur, and the two Reformatory schools; and in the large and flourishing Sir D. M. Petit School at Nagar such trades are taught as rug-making, wood-carving and metal-working. This school received a grant of Rs. 2,154 from Government during the year, and Dr. Thomson reports that in the carpet and rug-weaving classes 113 boys and 25 girls were under instruction with a view to their eventually entering the new factory maintained by the Indian Mission Industries Company, Limited. It is understood that this company has established a market for its goods, and thus we have that connection between education and commerce which would seem to be desirable for industrial development in this country.

In the Northern Division there are two schools only, one at Surat and one at Bhuj. Both are fairly efficient, but the Surat school has only 44 boys on the roll against 64 last year. A site has been granted for the Madhavlal Ranchhodlal Textile School at Ahmedabad, and proposals for the constitution of the Governing body are under the consideration of Government.

In the Southern Division there are five schools, of which one is the Technical class attached to the Dhárwár Training College, one is maintained at Ratnágiri by the District Local Board, and the remaining three are in Native States. The Ratnágiri Technical School is described by Dr. Thomson as perhaps the most important in the Presidency. It had 243 boys on the roll and earned a good report from Dr. Thomson. The pupils of this school obtain employment in Bombay on good wages. Of the other schools, that at Kolhápur had 37 pupils, and is well managed, and the Sávantvadi School though small does useful work.

There are nine experimental Carpentry Classes attached to District Local Board schools in this Division, and a Special school has lately been opened at Vakaoli in the Dápoli Táluka of the Ratnágiri District for children of backward classes. All these classes receive a fair report, but are still in the experimental stage.

An interesting Industrial Mission Conference was held this year at Mahábaleshvar when representatives of the Missions in the Central Division and Southern Division discussed the question of industrial education for famine orphans and others. It appears from the reports of the Conference that in many places experiments are being made in farming, carpentry, weaving, tailoring, tin-smithing, &c., and generally with successful results. The movement promises to be one of considerable importance, and is being conducted systematically and under expert management. I trust that in time Government may be able to assist in developing such work which appears to me to merit all the aid that can be given to it.

In Sind the Central Technical School at Kandiaro is reported to be prospering greatly under a zealous Headmaster. The Hyderabad Central School is also now doing well after a long period without a Superintendent. Good reports are also given of the Umarkot, Ubauro, Khairpur, Dahirki and Jacobabad schools, but it is stated that in the latter the Panjábi Maistries are "averse to imparting instruction," and it is proposed to replace them by men from the Victoria Jubilee Institute, Bombay. The Sukkur Central School had increased attendance, but it was found that some boys were attracted to it by free admission to the ordinary school attached to it, and left the school when they had attained to a certain standard to join the Anglo Vernacular School. Steps are being taken to prevent this in future, but it is a curious incident in connection with the attempt to foster technical education.

44. **Commercial Education.**—This forms for the first time the heading of a new paragraph in this Report. The subject has obtained prominence from the rapid development in Bombay of a demand for special Commercial instruction. The demand has quickly been met by a supply of special institutions and there are now in Bombay several schools of Commerce, such as Mr. Mistry's Accountary Institution, Mr. Bilimoria's Commercial Training Institution, the Byramji Jijibhoy Parsi Charitable Commercial School, Mr. Aiyer's Night School of Commerce and others. A Commercial School has been lately opened in Ahmedabad and a small Maráthá Commercial School exists in Sholápur.

Government have agreed to conduct the Commercial examinations of the London Chamber of Commerce in Bombay, and the first examination was held during the year, and was well attended. There is every evidence that the desire for this special instruction is increasing, and the Department has recognised the subject as one which may well be taught in Secondary Schools as an optional subject. I have no doubt that it will soon be found that men who have been specially trained in Commerce are better clerks, managers, and merchants than men who have had no special training, and I am confident that the development of this form of education will be rapid and will have the support and encouragement of all who desire the commercial prosperity of India and of the Bombay Presidency.

45. **Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute.**—The number of pupils in this important institution rose from 177 to 229. Of these, 10 are Europeans or Eurasians, 26 Portuguese and Native Christians, 5 Jews, 37 Parsis, 6 Mahomedans, 71 Bráhmins and 74 Hindus who are not Bráhmins. The average age of the students is 20 years.

The increase in numbers shows that the Institution is popular and the Principal reports that the dormitories are fully occupied, and that the free evening lecture course was attended by an average of 101 pupils.

The 12th session of the Institute closed in December 1900 when full Technological certificates were granted to 29 candidates. The examination was conducted by chosen experts, who are in many cases practical Engineers, such as the Superintending Engineer, P. and O. Dockyard, the Executive Engineer, Mechanical Branch, Municipal Workshops, the Manager of the Ripon Manufacturing Company, &c., &c., and their reports generally show that the education given in the Institution is sound and practical. Since the Institution was established 223 students have gained full certificates in Engineering and 70 in Cotton Manufacture, 293 in all, while 2,092 students have attended the Institute for various instruction. The Principal reports that a large percentage of the passed men have obtained good salaries in Engineering and Manufacturing establishments; and that the Institute is evidently in favour with employers.

The departments of instruction in the Institute at present consist of Mechanical Engineering, Cotton Manufacture, Sheet Metal Working and Enamelling with aluminium working, Practical Locomotive work and an advanced optional course for passed students. The Institute also conducts examinations on behalf of the City and Guilds of London Institute, which are well-attended and to which the Principal attaches great importance. At the last examinations held 35 candidates entered and 27 appeared, of whom 17 were students of the Institute. Of these seventeen, 13 passed, 7 in the 1st class and 6 in the 2nd, a result which the Principal states compares very favourably with similar results in England.

The whole account of the Institution is a very satisfactory one, but funds are wanted for its development, for a central engine and electric power for the various workshops, and it is obviously desirable that in a special Institution of this kind, all machinery and apparatus should be up to date and of the very latest pattern.

VII.—MISCELLANEOUS.

46. **Supplementary Tables.**—The six subsidiary forms giving full details of Colleges and all kinds of Schools have been printed in the Supplement to this Report.

47. **Public Service Certificate Examinations.**—The examinations for the 2nd Grade and 3rd Grade certificates of qualification for the Public Service were more largely attended than in 1899-1900. The number of candidates for the 2nd Grade Examination rose from 679 to 843 and the number for the 3rd Grade from 2,626 to 3,098. The number of successful candidates in the 2nd Grade was 446 against 373, and in the 3rd Grade, 1,249 against 1,378 in the previous year.

48. **Administration.**—I was in charge of this office throughout the year. I visited Kolhápur and Ahmedabad, and was on tour in Sind, when I was recalled to head-quarters in January to meet Sir E. Buck, K.C.S.I., who was deputed to enquire into Technical and Industrial Education. As a result I spent nearly all the month of February in head-quarters preparing a report for Sir E. Buck on the subject. In March I visited Surat to attend the Mahomedan Conference. Divisional Conferences were held by the Inspectors in October and a Central Conference was held by me in Bombay for the consideration of the standards in Secondary Schools. This was followed by another Conference in Bombay in March, after which proposals for a revision of the Grant-in-aid Code and Standards for Secondary and Primary Schools were laid before Government. The work entailed by these Conferences and by the deputation of Sir E. Buck to the Presidency was very heavy and I had little time for travelling.

In the Central Division Mr. Prior was on furlough throughout the year, and his place was filled by Mr. J. G. Covernton, who was made permanent Educational Inspector, Northern Division, on the death of Mr. Oliver. Mr. Covernton's work in the Central Division was heavy and was performed with great zeal and ability. In the Northern Division Mr. A. G. Wright, appointed to be Educational Inspector, Sind, on Mr. Oliver's death, acted for Mr. Covernton from 19th October 1900 till the close of the year. Mr. Wright was new to inspection work, but he entered on it with great vigour and did much to restore discipline and confidence in the Department in the Division. In the Southern Division Mr. Sahasrabudhe was in charge, except for a short interval when he was on leave, and Mr. Karandikar acted for him. Mr. Sahasrabudhe is an experienced officer and he managed his Division as usual with tact and ability and travelled actively in it. In Sind Ráo Bahádur Alumal Trikamdas Bhojwani was in charge throughout the year, and showed great zeal in the execution of his duties.

Inspection work was generally well performed by all the Subordinate Inspecting staff. All schools were inspected *in situ* except those closed on account of plague or famine, and I have satisfied myself from special returns that the Deputy and Assistant Deputy Inspectors travelled actively within their respective charges and performed their due share of school inspection. The Deputy Inspectors will obtain great relief in their office work by the arrangements which have been generally made to add an additional Local Board Clerk to their offices. This will give them more leisure for their legitimate duties of visiting schools of all kinds and advising masters and school managers.

In Káthiáwár complete control of their Educational Institutions was handed over to 1st and 2nd Class States. For 45 years Government in the Educational Department had controlled education in Káthiáwár with the consent of the Chiefs, and it was time that the leading States should accept their responsibilities for education. As regards the 3rd and 4th Class States and Tálukas a special inspecting officer with assistants has been appointed to supervise schools and to assist the Political Agent in educational matters. 698 schools with 55,366 pupils are now directly administered by the 1st and 2nd Class States and the remainder by the Agency officer, who is styled Chief Deputy Educational Inspector. The post was conferred upon Mr. Dhirajram Vyas, B.A., late Head-master, High School, Káthiáwár, who has submitted a careful report on education in the province and has shown a zealous interest in the performance of his duties.

49. **Plague and Famine.**—The circumstances of the year were decidedly better than in 1899-1900, but considerable interference with educational progress was caused in various parts of the Presidency either by plague, famine or the diseases which are the invariable "sequelæ" of the latter. Thus in the Central Division, the City of Bombay and four districts were visited by plague, while in the Sholápur and Ahmednagar Districts a few schools were closed on account of famine and the masters placed on famine duty. In the Northern Division the monsoon set in late and did not last long. Crops withered and relief works had to be opened in various places, while fever, cholera and small-pox were prevalent throughout the Division. As a result 29 schools were closed in British Districts and 26 in Native States. In Káthiáwár, though few masters or pupils died of plague, no less than 18 masters and 531 pupils died of fever or cholera in the schools under the direct management of the Agency. In the Southern Division only a few teachers were placed on plague duty, but the disease lingered in Dhárwár and Belgaum and cholera and small-pox were also rife. Eight masters and 313 boys are said to have died of plague. In Sind the same disease is stated to have caused the death of 12 teachers, 99 boys and 3 menial servants.

Where masters were employed on plague or famine duty their work was generally satisfactory. Many of them in schools of all kinds were also employed on Census work, and it is pleasant to note that while no complaints have been made, I have recived special testimony as to the good work performed in various quarters. Among those specially mentioned are the staff and pupils of

the Elphinstone High School, Bombay, of whom Mr. Edwardes, I. C. S., writes, "The whole school worked splendidly from the Principal down to the youngest pupil." Mr. Edwardes also specially praised the Principal, Mr. E. D. Taláti, and one of the Assistants, Mr. Ghanekar, and stated that the census of the Girgaum sections entrusted to the Elphinstone High School was "a pattern to other sections." Great praise was also given by the Provincial Superintendent of Census to Mr. Agashe, the Head-master, Dhulia High School, for his work on Census Committees, and specially for a valuable monograph on the Bhils of Khándesh written by him. For plague work Mr. Anikhindi, Head-master, Anglo-Vernacular School, Hubli, received special mention in the report of the Chief Plague Superintendent.

50. **Physical Education.**—Continued progress in this branch of education is manifest. His Excellency Lord Northcote, by his generous gift of a Challenge Shield for inter-collegiate cricket, has done much to give an impetus to all the College Gymkhanas. The tournament for the Shield took place during the rains and the final match between the Elphinstone College, Bombay, and the College of Science was played at Ganeshkhind in September, and resulted in the victory of the Elphinstonians, who put an excellent Eleven into the field. In Bombay the High Schools' Athletic Association was fully revived and had a most successful year under the guidance, first of Mr. A. G. Wright, and latterly of Mr. Savage, of the Cathedral High School. The cricket competition for the Harris' Shield was won by the Elphinstone High School, and the shield of the Association for general athletics was carried off by the Cathedral High School.

The sports were held on the Oval: entries were numerous and competition was keen, and the greatest success attended the gathering, at which Their Excellencies Lord and Lady Northcote were present. His Excellency Lord Northcote presented a special prize to the best athlete in the sports, which was won by a student of the Cathedral High School. Too much praise cannot be given to the Executive Committee, which consisted of selected masters from various schools, and to Mr. Savage, the Secretary, whose unwearied efforts on behalf of the Association deserve special mention. Hockey has now been added to the competitions of the Association, and this is due to the gift of a magnificent challenge trophy for hockey by His Highness Sir Aga Khan. Entries for the first competition in a new game were naturally not numerous, but some of the native schools put in very fair teams, and will no doubt run the Cathedral High School, who won the trophy, close in another year.

Similar High School Associations have been formed at Poona, Ahmedabad and Hyderabad Sind, and there is every reason to hope that, under favourable conditions, friendly rivalry in games will soon become a feature of our Secondary school system throughout the Presidency.

In the Central Division the Educational Inspector makes full remarks on the subject of Physical Education, and specially notes that in the Local Board schools increasing attention is yearly paid to athletics, and that, under trained masters, games, drills and gymnastics are becoming more systematised. He remarks on one village in the Sholápur District, where the villagers subscribed to give the boys a uniform for their drill and gymnastics. A sadder story is that in some villages masters and boys were on half rations and so could not display much vigour. Speaking generally for the Division, it may be said that in the District Local Board schools, under trained masters, considerable progress is being made, while in the Municipal schools physical exercises are too often neglected, and in Bombay City the majority of the boys attending primary schools have no open spaces in which to play.

In the Northern Division all the High Schools have cricket clubs and all, except Pálanpur, have gymnasia. The Ahmedabad Male Training College has the best gymnasium in the Division and all the normal students have to pass through a gymnastic course. Among Primary Schools, in British Districts and Native States, over 600 are supplied with simple apparatus, and drill and native games are encouraged as much as possible, but in the towns there is a general

disinclination to practise drill and gymnastics which is due partly to the ignorance and apathy of the Boards and partly to the want of open spaces for recreation.

In Káthiáwár the Chief Deputy Inspector reports that nearly all the High and Middle Schools have cricket clubs and that inter-school matches are becoming popular. Many primary schools have been supplied with apparatus and play-grounds, and in some cases the masters receive small allowances for teaching drill and gymnastics and encouraging native games.

In the Southern Division considerable progress was made in the direction of physical education, though the circumstances of the year were not very favourable. All the High Schools in British Districts and in Native States have playgrounds and regular drill and games, though in some cases the play-grounds are not what they should be, as at Kárwár where the boys play foot-ball "in the rice fields behind the school." The Training College at Dhárwár has a well-equipped gymnasium and all the normal students have to qualify in gymnastics. In the primary schools of the Division apparatus is supplied as funds permit, and games and drill are encouraged, but most of the Boards are too poor to spend much money upon apparatus.

In Sind the Inspector reports that the Schools Athletic Association has given a great impetus to cricket and athletics generally, and states that among the primary schools much progress is reported, though at present physical education is not generally regarded as part of the ordinary school course. The tendency, however, is in the right direction, and in Sind where wrestling is a national recreation, there is plenty of good material to work upon.

51. **Poona Observatory.**—The Director of the Observatory reports as follows:—

"Observations of lines widened in sunspots were taken throughout the year on all available occasions, and the records were forwarded to Sir Norman Lockyer every month. The new grating arrived during the year under report and the observations are now more complete and satisfactory than with the old one.

"The Cooke Spectrograph was kept in active use and now nearly 400 spectra have been secured with that instrument.

"Except on a few occasions the Grubb Reflector was not put to any use during the year owing to the limited strength of the establishment which was otherwise fully employed.

"Steps were taken to observe the Leonid shower in November, but the shower did not occur and it is now certain that the orbit of this meteor-shower has been deflected from its previous position.

"The new star in Perseus was observed as long as it was possible to do so with the instruments available, and a paper embodying the early observations was submitted to the Royal Astronomical Society. A copy of this is attached. A second paper discussing the whole series of observations is under preparation.

"The Director-General of Indian Observatories did not visit the observatory this year as was arranged by Government Resolution, Educational Department, No. 193, dated 2nd February 1900. Professor William Ramsay, F.R.S., paid a visit in December last, and after seeing the spectroscopic work I am doing, advised me to apply to the Royal Society for a grant for the construction of a powerful slit spectroscope. An application was accordingly made to the Royal Society, but I have not been yet favoured with the decision of the Society."

The Director comments on the unfavourable position of the Observatory and the consequent deterioration of the instruments, which suffer from the dust of the neighbouring roads and the Railway. He also, while praising his existing staff for their zeal, points out that their salaries are insufficient to keep them in the Observatory for any long period and that the staff is not sufficiently large to work all the instruments which the Institution possesses.

52. **Books and Vernacular Literature.**—The Divisional Translators and the Vernacular Book Committees have performed their duties ably and with reasonable punctuality. In the Central Division the Book Committee recommended 17 books for school use as text, library or prize books. The Vice-Principal, Training College, reported on no less than 107 books, besides doing revision and translation work. The Deccan Vernacular Translation Society's Report for the year 1900-1901 has not yet been received, but the report

for the previous year shows that, while some useful work was done, a large number of books remains to be considered. The Society has lost members of late owing to the circumstances of the country and is not in such a prosperous financial condition as the Gujarát Vernacular Society. In the Northern Division 27 new books were circulated among the members of the Vernacular Book Committee and their opinions on 35 books were received. The Vice-Principal, Training College, reported on 66 books and had heavy revision work, as Hope's Fifth Book was largely revised. In the Southern Division 19 books were dealt with by the Committee and the Vice-Principal, Training College, reported on 7 books and revised others. The Karnátak-Vidya Vardhak Sangha published no new books of merit. In Sind the work of the Book Committee is not heavy, but a good deal of Departmental work was done in connection with the revision of various text books.

Under orders issued by Government in November 1900, the supervision of the Department over text books used in Secondary schools has been strengthened by the constitution of a Provincial Book Committee. All Books used in Secondary and Primary schools have now to be formally sanctioned by Government.

The Dnyan Prasarak Mandali in Bombay as usual did most useful work, and a series of 10 interesting and instructive lectures was delivered under the auspices of the Society. The Society conducts its business in Gujaráti and the lectures are reported to have been well attended.

The annual statements for the Book Depôts are published in the Supplement to this Report. The number of registered libraries on 31st March 1901 was 43 in the Central Division, 49 in the Northern Division, 30 in the Southern Division, and 8 in Sind.

A sum of Rs. 1,080 was spent by Government in the purchase of useful books and the expenditure from the Daxina Grant was as under:—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Daxina to Bráhmins	78	2	8
Rewards to Authors	2,450	0	0
Allowances to Teachers and Students ...	18,150	0	0
Total ...	20,678	2	8

Out of the sum of Rs. 2,450, Rs. 1,095 were spent on the purchase of approved books for distribution and the remainder was expended in grants to the Deccan Vernacular Translation Society for rewards to authors for approved books and to the Karnátak-Vidya Vardhak Sangha, Dhárwár.

53. **Recommendations of the Education Commission and orders of Government.**—Only one extract from the reports of Collectors has been received in time for consideration in this Report. It comes, however, from the important District of Ahmedabad, where the Collector, while remarking on the famine, subsequent scarcity and prevailing epidemics, expresses his satisfaction at the general condition of Primary Education and gives praise to the masters for their efforts in a most adverse year, and to the Deputy Inspector for the success of his administration and his keen interest in his work. The remarks which I made last year on the relations between the Educational Department and the Revenue authorities hold good, and I can only add that there has been abundance of evidence during the year that the interest of local officers in Education has been fully maintained.

Mention has already been made of the Divisional Conferences and of the two Central Conferences in Bombay. A Departmental Conference was also held in November 1900, which was attended by Inspectors and Principals of Training Colleges. The object of the Conferences was to revise the standards in Primary and Secondary schools with the special view of making them more practical, of giving greater elasticity to the system, and of encouraging managers to develop methods of education in accordance with the general views of the Department, but adapted to the special wants of schools and localities. The development of the system of special standards for rural schools hitherto existing only in the

Northern Division and Central Division was a marked feature of the results of the Conferences.

54. **Conclusion.**—The Provisional Census returns for 1901 show that the population of the Bombay Presidency has decreased in the last decade by 1,346,724 and the population of school-going age by 202,009. Assuming that these figures are correct, they afford sad and ample testimony to the misfortunes of the Presidency during the last few years. In 1896 the Bombay Government had to issue orders that owing to financial exigencies new expenditure on Educational projects should not be proposed, and it has not yet been found possible to rescind those orders. All that the Department could do has been to 'mark time', to endeavour to make the best possible use of the resources at its command and to attempt to set its house in order while waiting anxiously for better times and for increased assignments. The position of Local and Municipal Bodies has been similar to that of Government, and they have had to administer education with resources decreased by the demands for expenditure on famine and on plague. It is not surprising that the progress recorded between 1881 and 1891 has not been maintained in the following decade. In 1881, 18·39 of the male population of school-going age and 1·52 per cent. of the female population were under instruction. In 1891 the figures had risen to 27·04 and 3·75, respectively. In 1901 the figures are 27·62 and 4·83. For males the improvement is nominal, but for females it is more than one per cent., and it is a remarkable fact that during the last few years the progress of female education has been relatively greater than that of male education. It is possible to see in this an indication that the prejudices against the education of women are yielding to the progress of the age, and this is in strict accordance with the opinion held by expert observers. Amidst terrible misfortunes and without increasing resources, it is not possible to develop the educational system systematically or effectively. Internal reforms of standards or of text books may be attempted, plans for the future may be made and the directions which special instruction in such subjects as Industrial or Commercial Education should take, may be discussed, but when substantial aid cannot be given to local self-help, and when it is not even safe to promise for the future, the Department cannot but recognise that its influence for good is largely handicapped, and that, instead of leading the way and giving an impulse to advancement of every kind, its painful task is to refuse assistance even where it is most desirable that it should be given and to encourage by verbal approbation projects which require and deserve the aid of an adequate assignment of funds.

There are many directions in which development is desirable, such as the training of teachers in Secondary schools, the erection and maintenance of boarding houses, the improvement of school accommodation generally, the appointment of Inspectresses for girls' schools, the supply of better and specially written school books, and the encouragement of Industrial, Commercial and Technical Education. But with resources which are fully employed and which do not expand, effective action is impossible. We are not, however, precluded from hope for the future, and if the peace of the border is maintained, and favourable seasons justify larger educational assignments, I am confident that in this Presidency these improved conditions will be followed by a large and vigorous development of Education in all directions.

E. GILES,

Poona, 22nd October 1901. Director of Public Instruction.

APPENDIX.

A.—Government of India Tables and the Returns for Schools for Europeans and Eurasians.

APPENDIX A.

General Table I.

Abstract Return of Colleges, Schools and Scholars in the Bombay Presidency at the end of the Official Year 1900-1901.

(For details, see General Table III.)

AREA AND POPULATION.				PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.							PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS.			
				UNIVERSITY EDUCATION.		SCHOOL EDUCATION, GENERAL.		SCHOOL EDUCATION, SPECIAL.						
Total Area in Square Miles.	Number of Towns and Villages.	Population.		Arts Colleges.	Professional Colleges.	Secondary Schools.	Primary Schools.	Training Schools.	All other Special Schools.	Total of Public Institutions.	Advanced.	Elementary.	Grand Total.	Percentage of
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
183,139	Towns 362 Villages 40,304 Total... 40,666	Males ... 13,106,913 Females. 12,380,668 Total ... 25,487,581	Institutions: For Males ...	9	5	416	8,307	8	32	8,777	75	2,300	11,152	Institutions to No. of towns and villages. 29·82
			For Females, ...	...	...	68	760	11	1	840	8	132	980	
			Total ...	9	5	484	9,067	19	33	9,617	83	2,432	12,132	
			Scholars. Males ...	1,803	979	42,743	439,086	591	2,877	488,079	2,422	52,614	543,115	Male scholars to male population of school-going age.† 27·62
			Females ...	23	32	4,885	75,836	280	48	81,064	435	8,250	89,745	Female scholars to female population of school-going age.† 4·83
			Total ...	1,826	1,011	47,628	514,922	821	2,925	569,133	2,857	60,870	632,860	16·55

* A town contains 5,000 inhabitants or upwards. A village contains less than 5,000 inhabitants. A Municipality, whatever its population, should be entered as a town.

† The population of school-going age is taken at 15 per cent. of the whole population.

GENERAL TABLE II.

GENERAL

Abstract Return of Expenditure on Public Instruction in the

(For details, see

		Total Direct Expenditure (A			
		University Education.		School Education, General.	
		Arts Colleges.	Professional Colleges.	Secondary Schools.	Primary Schools.
1		2	3	4	5
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1, Institutions ...	For Males	3,36,348	1,45,006	16,78,546	30,15,765
	For Females	.....	.....	3,16,376	4,51,632
	Total ...	3,36,348	1,45,006	19,94,922	34,67,397
2. (*a*) Percentages* of Provincial Expenditure included in columns 2—17 to Total Provincial Expenditure on Public Instruction...		6·0	2·6	21·3	40·9
(*b*) Percentages* of Local Fund Expenditure included in columns 2—17 to Total Local Fund Expenditure on Public Instruction.		·7	.....	·5	84·3
(*c*) Percentages* of Municipal Expenditure included in columns 2—17 to Total Municipal Expenditure on Public Instruction ..		2·0	.....	8·0	80·0
(*d*) Percentages of Total Expenditure in columns 2—17 to Total Expenditure on Public Instruction		4·5	2 0	27·0	46 8
3. Average Annual Cost† of educating each Pupil in—		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Government Institutions ...	Cost to Provincial Revenues ...	140 8 9	56 13 1	26 7 3	4 3 7
	Cost to Local and Municipal Funds.	.....	.....	0 3 7	1 4 2
	Total Cost ...	261 5 0	161 6 4	53 12 4	6 14 11
Local Fund Schools‡... ...	Cost to Provincial Revenues ...	.....	.....	.....	2 7 0
	Cost to Local Funds	.....	.....	2 12 3	3 6 2
	Total Cost ...	.....	.....	13 8 2	6 5 9
Municipal Schools‡	Cost to Provincial Revenues ...	.....	.....	6 2 11	2 1 6
	Cost to Municipal Funds ...	.....	.....	7 0 5	4 2 3
	Total Cost ...	.....	.....	25 7 6	7 14 0
Institutions in Native States ...	Cost to Native State Revenues ...	231 1 8	.....	26 8 8	5 2 9
	Cost to Local and Municipal Funds.	.....	.....	0 9 2	0 6 1
	Total Cost ...	273 6 7	.....	43 15 4	6 1 7
Aided Institutions	Cost to Provincial Revenues ...	43 5 1	.....	12 5 5	1 4 0
	Cost to Local and Municipal Funds.	13 11 1	.....	0 12 8	0 3 8
	Total Cost ...	145 5 0	600 0 0	48 15 2	7 1 4
Unaided Institutions	Total Cost ...	.....	.....	26 6 4	11 9 0
All Institutions	Cost to Provincial Revenues ...	67 6 1	56 11 1	9 1 0	1 9 4
	Cost to Local and Municipal Funds.	8 10 11	.....	0 13 11	2 3 11
	Total Cost ...	188 11 11	162 6 1	42 6 9	6 11 4

TABLE II.

Bombay Presidency for the official year 1900-1901.

General Table IV.)

Public Instruction.§			Total Indirect Expenditure on Public Instruction.§								
School Education, Special.		Total.	University.	Direction.	Inspection.	Scholarships.	Buildings.	Special Grants for Furniture and Apparatus.	Miscellaneous.	Total.	Total Expenditure on Public Instruction.
Training Schools.	All other Special Schools.										
6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1,13,658	3,45,468	56,34,791	1,39,116	45,349	3,06,208	1,32,708	2,39,793	12,281	3,642	8,79,097	65,13,888
61,072	424	8,29,504	...	...	...	29,292	27,607	176	...	57,075	8,86,579
1,74,730	3,45,892	64,64,295	1,39,116	45,349	3,06,208	1,62,000	2,67,400	12,457	3,642	9,36,172	74,00,467
4·3	9·1	84·2	...	2·3	10·8	1·6	·8	·1	·2	15·8	100
4·1	1·8	91·4	...	...	·2	2·7	5·7	...	...	8·6	100
·8	3·7	94·5	...	...	1·2	·5	3·3	...	·5	5·5	100
2·4	4·7	87·4	1·9	·6	4·1	2·2	3·6	·2	...	12·6	100
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.									
128 10 3	132 4 7	45 12 6									
56 0 2	0 10 7	3 7 2									
191 6 10	152 12 10	81 12 11									
136 0 0	30 3 10	2 7 9									
398 2 10	36 5 11	3 7 6									
581 3 9	91 8 1	6 8 8									
35 12 7	29 4 2	2 5 4									
63 9 2	27 3 11	4 5 2									
135 1 2	71 9 4	8 12 4									
259 2 2	54 2 6	7 1 4									
.....	.....	0 6 3									
268 1 1	54 2 8	2 9 6									
57 15 1	52 8 6	4 2 8									
.....	16 1 5	0 9 7									
231 9 7	162 13 1	17 9 9									
.....	115 1 5	21 9 4									
104 7 9	69 2 1	2 15 3									
51 9 6	12 10 11	2 4 3									
211 12 8	131 7 6	11 5 6									

* The percentages required for 2 (*a*), 2 (*b*), 2 (*c*) are calculated from the figures given in columns 8*a*, 8*b*, 8*c*, respectively, of General Table IV.

† The annual cost is calculated on the *direct* expenditure only. The average cost of educating each pupil is obtained by dividing the direct expenditure by the average number on the rolls monthly during the year.

‡ The average cost of each pupil in Local Fund and Municipal Schools is to be obtained from the figures given in General Table VII.

§ Fractions of a rupee should be omitted, except in the columns showing the average annual cost of educating each pupil.

GENERAL

Return of Colleges, Schools and Scholars in the

ass Institutions.	PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.																			
	UNDER PUBLIC MANAGEMENT.																UNDER PRI			
	Managed by Government.				Managed by District Local Boards.				Managed by Municipal Boards.				Maintained by Native States.				Aided by the Department or by Local or Municipal Boards or by Native States.			
	Number of Institutions.	Number of Scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Number of Institutions.	Number of Scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Number of Institutions.	Number of Scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Number of Institutions.	Number of Scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Number of Institutions.	Number of Scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Arts Colleges.																				
English	2	476	506	423	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	133	146	96	5	1,217	1,130	943
Colleges or Departments of Colleges for Professional Training.																				
UNIVERSITY EDUCATION. Law	2	426	376	252	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	2
Medicine	1	439	380	357	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Engineering	1	129	120	106	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Agricultural ...	1	15	15	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	7	1,485	1,397	1,181	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	133	146	96	5	1,219	1,132	945
Secondary Schools.																				
SCHOOL EDUCATION, GENERAL. For Boys ... High Schools ...	20	5,603	5,427	4,728	...	...	...	...	15	110	101	84	21	3,864	4,355	3,588	41	9,948	9,670	8,114
For Boys ... Middle Schools ...	6	969	978	893	5	181	180	153	67	3,456	3,316	2,807	92	4,362	4,472	3,606	87	5,361	5,170	4,295
For Girls ... High Schools ...	1	56	53	43	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	2,160	2,028	1,682
For Girls ... Middle Schools...	1	36	33	23	...	...	...	...	1	34	35	23	1	13	19	13	41	2,473	2,232	1,711
Total ...	28	6,664	6,491	5,687	5	181	180	153	69	3,600	3,452	2,914	114	8,239	8,846	7,207	187	19,940	19,000	15,802
Primary Schools.																				
For Boys	10	1,079	1,171	937	3,951	211,544	212,766	150,501	544	69,524	69,691	51,798	2,096	106,377	109,723	80,517	1,719	71,977	69,647	57,910
For Girls	3	321	306	170	138	7,127	7,190	4,539	172	12,446	12,399	7,640	226	14,436	14,495	8,948	207	14,366	14,127	10,032
Total ...	13	1,400	1,477	1,107	3,989	218,671	219,956	155,043	716	81,970	82,090	59,438	2,322	120,813	124,218	89,465	1,926	86,343	83,774	67,942
Schools for Special Instruction.																				
Training Schools for Masters	5	454	464	421	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	55	61	53	1	82	78	74
Training Schools for Mistresses ...	2	137	136	109	2	17	17	13	1	14	14	11	2	27	26	24	4	35	29	23
SCHOOL EDUCATION, SPECIAL. Schools of Art ...	1	381	364	250	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medical Schools ...	3	249	235	230	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	3	...
Engineering and Surveying Schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	7	13	11
Industrial Schools ...	1	171	145	123	1	243	238	181	4	168	175	113	3	219	217	140	9	751	602	541
Other Schools ...	4	186	173	113	1	102	102	99	1	52	43	32	...	12	11	8	2	318	218	134
Total ...	16	1,578	1,517	1,246	4	362	357	293	6	224	232	156	7	313	315	225	18	1,194	943	788
Total of Colleges and Schools of Public Instruction	64	11,127	10,882	9,221	3,998	219,214	220,493	155,489	791	85,794	85,774	62,508	2,445	129,498	133,525	96,993	2,136	108,696	104,849	85,477

PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS ...

1. ADVANCED TEACHING—
   - (*a*) Arabic or Persian ... ...
   - (*b*) Sanskrit ... ...
   - (*c*) Any other Oriental Classic ... ...
2. ELEMENTARY TEACHING—
   - (*a*) A Vernacular only or mainly ... ... { For Boys ... / „ Girls ...
   - (*b*) The Korán only... ... ... { For Boys ... / „ Girls ...
3. OTHER SCHOOLS not conforming to Departmental Standards ... ... { For Boys ... / „ Girls ...

Total ...

GRAND TOTAL ...

TABLE III.

Bombay Presidency for the official year 1900-1901.

Management.																				
Unaided.						Number of Scholars on the 31st of March learning			Classification of Scholars on the 31st of March according to Race or Creed.											
Number of Institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Grand Total of Public Institutions.	Grand Total of Scholars on the 31st of March.	English.	A Classical Language.	A Vernacular Language.	Europeans and Eurasians.	Portuguese and Native Christians.	Jews.	Pársis.	Mahomedans.	Hindus.			Aboriginal and Hill Tribes.	Others.	Number of girls in boys' schools.	Number of boys in girls' schools.	Remarks.
														Brâhmans.	All Hindus who are not Brâhmans or of the low castes.	Low castes, viz., Mahârs, Mângs, Chambhârs, Dhеds, Mochis, Bhangis, &c.					
23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31*a*	31*b*	31*c*	31*d*	31*e*	31*f*	31*g*	31*h*	31*i*	31*j*	32	33	34
...	...	...	...	9	1,826	1,826	1,815	...	23	30	12	301	58	836	566	...	...	...	23	...	
...	...	...	...	2	428	428	...	...	1	2	3	60	10	208	144	...	...	...	1	...	
...	...	...	...	1	439	439	...	...	58	53	3	149	29	48	99	...	...	...	31	...	
...	...	...	...	1	129	129	...	...	...	8	...	27	...	56	38	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	1	15	15	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	11	2	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	14	2,837	2,837	1,815	...	32	94	18	*538	97	1,159	849	...	...	...	55	...	
22	6,032	6,265	5,252	105	25,555	25,555	12,618	10,729	1,210	1,750	277	4,214	1,459	8,356	8,266	21	1	1	287	...	
54	2,670	2,041	2,177	311	16,999	16,957	2,587	12,124	626	1,473	72	931	1,234	5,665	6,964	24	7	3	357	...	
1	115	102	80	20	2,331	2,331	641	492	1,393	108	53	698	12	39	27	...	...	1	...	275	
4	187	145	127	48	2,743	2,738	147	483	873	1,467	16	276	37	26	36	...	...	12	...	558	
81	9,004	9,153	7,636	484	47,628	47,581	15,993	23,828	4,102	4,798	418	6,119	2,742	14,086	15,293	45	8	17	644	833	
87	4,435	3,954	3,113	8,307	464,936	127	5,339	459,651	9	6,550	776	5,117	86,766	68,928	278,027	12,039	6,613	111	27,038	...	
14	1,290	1,305	993	760	49,986	41	245	49,741	...	1,964	599	3,748	6,301	10,267	26,408	640	58	1	...	1,188	
101	5,725	5,259	4,106	9,067	514,922	168	5,584	509,392	9	8,514	1,375	8,865	93,067	79,195	304,435	12,679	6,671	112	27,038	1,188	
...	...	...	...	8	591	16	509	591	...	71	...	...	58	274	175	13	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	11	230	53	19	203	29	31	3	2	22	84	59	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	1	381	...	...	...	9	24	11	69	16	88	214	...	...	...	19	...	
...	...	...	...	4	250	160	...	...	...	6	1	1	11	137	94	...	...	...	1	...	*This is for Girls.
...	...	...	...	1	7	7	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	18	1,542	57	...	520	33	205	14	54	169	322	722	19	4	...	...	...	
1	75	92	74	9	745	10	...	139	8	20	...	281	75	140	226	...	...	...	28	...	
1	75	92	74	52	3,746	303	528	1,453	74	367	29	408	351	995	1,496	32	4	...	48	...	
183	14,804	14,504	11,816	9,617	569,133	50,889	23,920	534,673	4,267	13,763	1,840	15,930	96,257	95,435	322,073	12,756	6,683	129	27,785	2,021	
...	...	...	...	37	1,586	...	1,447	139	...	...	...	...	1,572	...	...	14	...	...	108	...	
...	...	...	...	27	446	...	446	...	...	...	...	...	...	397	49	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	†19	825	...	825	...	...	...	...	19	148	...	658	...	...	...	327	...	†Of these, 8 are for Girls.
...	...	...	...	1,154	32,022	153	...	32,022	...	1,334	19	480	4,438	2,653	21,208	1,819	71	...	763	...	
...	...	...	...	16	793	55	...	793	...	302	4	112	210	21	144	...	...	...	...	37	
...	...	...	...	1,089	21,876	39	5,418	16,419	...	...	...	...	21,731	...	145	...	...	...	3,207	...	
...	...	...	...	108	4,026	...	2,329	1,697	...	...	...	...	4,026	...	...	...	...	...	...	707	
...	...	...	...	57	1,942	166	...	1,942	...	...	...	5	239	202	1,476	20	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	8	211	...	...	211	...	4	...	...	7	34	145	21	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	2,515	68,727	413	10,465	53,223	...	1,640	23	616	32,371	3,307	23,825	1,874	71	...	4,405	744	
...	...	...	...	12,132	632,860	51,302	34,385	587,896	4,267	15,403	1,863	16,546	128,628	98,742	345,898	14,630	6,754	129	32,190	2,765	

GENERAL

Return of Expenditure on Public Instruction in the

Objects of Expenditure.	PUBLIC										
	UNDER PUBLIC										
	Managed by Government.							Managed by District			
	Provincial Revenues.	Local Cess.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	Provincial Revenues.	Local Cess.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.
1	2a	2b	2c	2d	2e	2f	3	3a	3b	3c	3d
Arts Colleges.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
UNIVERSITY EDUCATION. English	71,119	...	...	47,796	...	13,309	1,32,224	...	...	...	...
Colleges or Departments of Colleges for Professional Training.											
Law	—848	...	...	24,960	...	1,875	25,987	...	...	...	...
Medicine	...	...	...	50,813	...	2,732	53,545	...	...	...	...
Engineering	43,841	...	...	12,800	...	...	56,641	...	...	...	...
Agricultural	7,633	...	...	...	...	...	7,633	...	...	...	...
Total ...	1,21,745	...	...	1,36,369	...	17,916	2,76,030	...	...	...	...
Secondary Schools.											
SCHOOL EDUCATION, GENERAL. For Boys. High Schools ...	1,48,534	...	...	1,47,717	25	5,303	3,01,579	...	...	...	...
For Boys. Middle Schools...	13,806	...	1,448	20,609	...	...	35,863	...	498	...	1,381
„ Girls. High Schools ...	7,391	...	...	404	539	853	9,187	...	...	...	...
„ Girls. Middle Schools.	2,002	...	...	275	...	105	2,382	...	...	...	...
Total ...	1,71,733	...	1,448	1,69,005	564	6,261	3,49,011	...	498	...	1,381
Primary Schools.											
For Boys	3,555	...	1,829	1,718	...	...	7,102	5,25,382	7,11,247	...	1,15,378
„ Girls	2,688	30	...	130	...	286	3,134	10,306	33,400	500	...
Total ...	6,243	30	1,829	1,848	...	286	10,236	5,35,688	7,44,647	500	1,15,378
Schools for Special Instruction.											
SCHOOL EDUCATION, SPECIAL. Training Schools for Masters.	60,333	28,344	905	...	15	1,917	91,514	...	...	...	...
Training Schools for Mistresses	16,854	3,479	878	...	...	2,130	23,341	2,312	6,769	800	...
Schools of Art	39,383	...	...	3,614	...	5,761	48,758	...	...	...	...
Medical Schools	33,470	605	...	1,839	...	105	36,019	...	...	...	...
Engineering and Surveying Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Industrial Schools	5,225	...	...	...	...	3,307	8,532	10,282	6,756	...	3
Other Schools	43,232	...	...	3,580	...	...	46,812	...	5,610	...	...
Total ...	1,98,497	32,428	1,783	9,033	15	13,220	2,54,976	12,594	19,135	800	3
Buildings Furniture and Apparatus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,571	53,590	...	...
(Special Grants only)	1,476	...	...	...	...	...	1,476	...	...	...	...
Total ...	1,476	...	...	...	...	...	1,476	3,571	53,590	...	...
University	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Direction	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Inspection	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scholarships held in Arts Colleges ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scholarships held in Professional Colleges	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scholarships held in High Schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scholarships held in Middle Schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scholarships held in Primary Schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scholarships held in Special Schools other than Training Schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total Expenditure of Public Instruction...	4,99,694	32,458	5,060	3,16,255	579	37,683	8,91,729	5,51,853	8,17,870	1,300	1,17,262

TABLE No. IV.

Bombay Presidency for the official year 1900-1901.

INSTITUTIONS.

MANAGEMENT.

Local Boards.			Managed by Municipal Boards.							Maintained by Native States.	
Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	Provincial Revenues.	Local Cess.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	Native State Revenues.	Local Cess levied in Native States.
3e	3f	3	4a	4b	4c	4d	4e	4f	4	5a	5b
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	33,741	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	33,741	...
...	...	...	...	...	2,924	1,367	...	10	4,301	1,52,878	1,422
53	...	2,432	21,341	342	2,158	40,139	164	289	83,433	76,245	1,366
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	177	...	...	...	177	5,665	...
53	...	2,432	21,341	342	24,259	41,506	164	299	87,911	2,34,788	2,788
1,232	1,164	13,54,403	1,41,944	46,166	2,70,856	74,220	476	3,925	5,37,587	5,56,054	36,828
...	...	44,206	30,331	6,611	68,552	2,173	24	1,478	1,09,169	86,457	3,157
1,232	1,164	13,98,609	1,72,275	52,777	3,39,408	76,393	500	5,403	6,46,756	6,42,511	39,985
...	...	...	...	...	...	....	...	...	...	12,713	...
...	...	9,881	501	500	890	...	...	...	1,891	9,832	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	8,461	25,502	6,229	1,010	4,751	24	...	2,142	14,156	12,348	...
...	...	5,610	150	...	1,188	...	111	...	1,449	...	...
...	8,461	40,993	6,880	1,510	6,829	24	111	2,142	17,496	34,893	...
25	...	57,186	1,282	75	14,938	...	236	39	16,570	81,758	...
...	...	...	...	...	2,058	5	...	...	2,063	3,866	25
25	...	57,186	1,282	75	16,996	5	236	39	18,633	85,624	25
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,310	9,625	14, 99,220	2,01,778	54,704	3,87,492	1,17,928	1,011	7,883	7,70,796	10,31,567	42,798

Objects of Expenditure.	PUBLIC									
	UNDER PUBLIC MANAGEMENT—*continued.*					UNDER PRIVATE				
	Maintained by Native States—*continued.*					Aided by the Department or by Local or Municipal				
	Municipal Funds raised in Native States.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	Provincial Revenues.	Local Cess.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	Subscriptions.
1	5c	5d	5e	5f	5	6a	6b	6c	6d	6e
Arts Colleges.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
UNIVERSITY EDUCATION. English	...	6,058	...	119	39,918	48,950	6,450	9,024	71,556	1,291
Colleges or Departments of Colleges for Professional Training.										
Law	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	630	...
Medicine	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Engineering	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Agricultural	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	...	6,058	...	119	39,918	48,950	6,450	9,024	72,186	1,291
Secondary Schools.										
SCHOOL EDUCATION, GENERAL. For Boys. High Schools....	...	1,09,228	298	3,772	2,66,598	1,13,474	4,103	*7,740	1,77,756	34,897
For Boys. Middle Schools.	2,302	35,372	107	1,006	1,16,398	42,912	...	2,068	51,184	26,707
,, Girls. High Schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	48,153	...	180	68,181	12,431
,, Girls. Middle Schools.	...	214	...	...	5,879	27,615	...	424	24,575	17,934
Total ...	2,302	1,43,814	405	4,778	3,88,875	2,33,154	4,103	10,412	3,21,696	91,969
Primary Schools.										
For Boys	5,158	61,200	2,884	2,825	6,64,949	74,341	†2,612	‡13,358	88,663	25,425
,, Girls	1,846	54	517	809	92,840	30,162	...	3,401	o10,993	29,971
Total ...	7,004	61,254	3,401	3,634	7,57,789	1,04,503	2,612	16,759	99,656	55,396
Schools for Special Instruction.										
SCHOOL EDUCATION, SPECIAL. Training Schools for Masters.	...	92	...	...	12,805	2,500	...	...	...	6,839
Training Schools for Mistresses	...	2	...	633	10,517	3,700	...	...	3,347	455
Schools of Art	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medical Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	400	...	...	...
Engineering and Surveying Schools	...	...	...	...	...	2,000	...	...	957	...
Industrial Schools	...	1	...	1	12,350	41,398	2,500	10,550	4,913	8,368
Other Schools	...	...	...	...	...	518	...	...	1,273	332
Total ...	...	95	...	634	35,672	50,116	2,900	10,550	10,490	15,994
Buildings	...	...	...	...	81,758	10,967	...	...	512	10,437
Furniture and Apparatus (Special Grants only)	49	...	...	2	3,942	886	...	...	1,251	594
Total ...	49	...	...	2	85,700	11,853	...	...	1,763	11,031
University	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Direction	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Inspection	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scholarships held in Arts Colleges ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scholarships held in Professional Colleges	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scholarships held in High Schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scholarships held in Middle Schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scholarships held in Primary Schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scholarships held in Special Schools other than Training Schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total Expenditure of Public Instruction	9,355	2,11,221	3,806	9,217	13,07,954	4,48,576	16,065	46,745	5,05,791	1,75,681

* Of this sum Rs. 60 are included in
† Of this sum Rs. 65 are included in
‡ Of this sum Rs. 184 are included in

TABLE IV—*continued.*

INSTITUTIONS—*continued.*												
MANAGEMENT.							TOTAL EXPENDITURE FROM					
Boards or by Native States.			Unaided.									
Endowments and other sources.	Native State Revenues, &c.	Total.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	Provincial Revenues.	Local Cess.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	All other sources.	GRAND TOTAL.
6*f*	6*g*	6	7*a*	7*b*	7*c*	7	8*a*	8*b*	8*c*	8*d*	8*e*	8
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs	Rs.	Rs.
26,935	...	1,64,206	...	...	...	...	1,20,069	6,450	9,024	1,25,410	75,395	3,36,348
670	...	1,200	...	...	...	...	—848	...	...	25,590	2,445	27,187
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50,813	2,732	53,545
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	43,841	...	...	12,800	...	56,641
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,653	...	...	...	...	7,653
27,505	...	1,65,406	...	...	...	...	1,70,695	6,450	9,024	2,14,613	80,572	4,81,354
1,07,230	6,000	4,51,200	1,41,059	719	44,615	1,86,993	2,62,008	4,103	10,004	5,76,727	3,57,229	12,10,671
62,823	120	1,85,814	25,906	5,882	12,147	43,935	78,059	840	24,674	1,75,091	1,89,211	4,67,875
40,781	...	1,70,726	2,915	...	890	3,805	56,544	...	180	71,500	55,494	1,83,718
45,951	840	1,17,339	2,251	1,905	2,825	6,981	29,617	...	691	27,315	75,125	1,32,658
2,56,785	6,960	9,25,079	1,72,731	8,406	60,477	2,41,614	4,26,228	4,943	36,059	8,50,633	6,77,059	19,94,922
2,04,917	5,147	4,14,463	10,277	2,920	24,064	37,261	7,45,222	7,59,960	2,85,559	3,51,456	8,73,268	30,15,765
1,03,078	135	1,78,738	9,307	2,599	11,139	23,545	73,487	40,041	72,453	23,157	2,42,494	4,51,632
3,08,995	5,230	5,93,201	20,034	5,519	35,203	60,806	8,18,709	8,00,001	3,58,312	3,74,613	11,15,762	34,67,397
...	...	9,339	...	...	...	...	62,833	28,344	905	92	21,484	1,13,658
7,940	...	15,442	...	...	...	...	23,367	10,748	2,568	3,349	21,040	61,072
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	39,383	...	...	3,614	5,761	48,758
24	...	424	...	...	...	...	33,470	1,005	...	1,839	129	36,443
1,660	...	4,617	...	...	...	...	2,000	...	...	957	1,660	4,617
59,475	...	1,27,204	42	255	4,548	4,885	63,134	10,266	15,301	4,983	98,945	1,92,629
1,748	...	3,871	3,509	...	2,194	5,703	43,900	5,610	1,188	8,362	4,385	63,445
70,947	...	1,60,897	3,551	255	6,782	10,588	2,68,087	55,973	19,962	23,196	1,53,404	5,20,622
84,416	...	1,06,332	337	4,493	724	5,554	15,820	53,665	14,938	849	1,82,128	2,67,400
2,063	...	4,794	182	...	...	182	2,362	...	2,058	1,438	6,599	12,457
86,479	...	1,11,126	519	4,493	724	5,736	18,182	53,665	16,996	2,287	1,88,727	2,79,857
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,15,541	23,575	1,39,116
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	45,349	...	...	...	...	45,349
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,16,497	1,918	5,226	10,680	71,887	3,06,208
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,475	...	...	3,901	19,510	30,886
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,500	...	...	...	5,640	10,140
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13,273	621	73	1,159	20,022	35,148
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	807	6,230	12	392	6,753	14,194
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	72	6,755	529	192	31,269	38,817
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,066	12,040	1,556	...	13,153	32,815
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,642	...	...	...	...	3,642
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,97,681	27,564	7,396	5,31,865	1,91,809	6,56,315
7,50,611	12,240	19,55,709	1,96,885	18,673	1,03,186	3,18,744	19,99,582	9,48,596	4,47,749	15,97,207	24,07,333	74,00,467

the total under "Other Sources."
the total under "Other Sources."
the total under "Other Sources."

GENERAL TABLE

Return of the stages of instruction of Pupils in Public Schools for General

Class of Schools.	Number of Schools.	Number of pupils on the rolls on 31st March.	High Stage. Comprising all pupils who have passed beyond the Lower Secondary (Middle) Stage, but have not passed the Matriculation Examination.			Middle Stage. Comprising all pupils who have passed beyond the Upper Primary Stage, but have not passed beyond the Lower Secondary (Middle) Stage.		
			1			2		
			Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Secondary Schools—								
For Boys ... Government ... English ...	26	6,572	4,308	...	4,308	2,203	...	2,203
For Boys ... Local Fund ... English ...	5	181	14	...	14	167	...	167
For Boys ... Municipal ... English ...	68	3,566	1,003	...	1,003	2,562	1	2,563
For Boys ... Native States ... English ...	113	8,226	3,246	...	3,246	4,946	1	4,947
For Boys ... Aided ... ... English ...	128	15,307	4,503	76	4,579	6,656	145	6,801
For Boys ... Unaided ... ... English ...	76	8,702	3,585	4	3,589	4,857	12	4,869
For Boys ... Total ...	416	42,554	16,659	80	16,739	21,391	159	21,550
For Girls ... Government ... English ...	2	92	...	36	36	...	56	56
For Girls ... Local Fund ... English ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
For Girls ... Municipal ... English ...	1	34	...	...	...	...	34	34
For Girls ... Native States ... English ...	1	13	...	4	4	...	9	9
For Girls ... Aided ... ... English ...	59	4,633	17	476	493	43	914	957
For Girls ... Unaided ... ... English ...	5	302	...	25	25	7	53	60
For Girls ... Total ...	68	5,074	17	541	558	50	1,066	1,116
Total, Secondary Schools ...	484	47,628	16,676	621	17,297	21,441	1,225	22,666
Primary Schools—								
For Boys ... Government	10	1,079	...	...	...	...	...	...
For Boys ... Local Fund	3,851	211,544	...	...	...	...	...	...
For Boys ... Municipal	544	69,524	...	...	...	...	...	...
For Boys ... Native States	2,096	106,377	...	...	...	...	...	...
For Boys ... Aided	1,719	71,977	...	...	...	...	...	...
For Boys ... Unaided	87	4,435	...	...	...	...	...	...
For Boys ... Total ...	8,307	464,936	...	...	...	...	...	...
For Girls ... Government	3	321	...	...	...	...	...	...
For Girls ... Local Fund	138	7,127	...	...	...	...	...	...
For Girls ... Municipal	172	12,446	...	...	...	...	...	...
For Girls ... Native States	226	14,436	...	...	...	...	...	...
For Girls ... Aided	207	14,366	...	...	...	...	...	...
For Girls ... Unaided	14	1,290	...	...	...	...	...	...
For Girls ... Total ...	760	49,986	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total, Primary Schools ...	9,067	514,922	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grand Total ...	9,551	562,550	16,676	621	17,297	21,441	1,225	22,666

V.

Education in the Bombay Presidency, at the end of the official year 1900-1901.

Upper Primary Stage.			Lower Primary Stage.						Total.		
Comprising all pupils who have passed beyond the Lower Primary Stage, but have not passed beyond the Upper Primary Stage.			Comprising all pupils who have not passed beyond the Lower Primary Stage.								
			Reading Printed Books.			Not Reading Printed Books.					
3			4			5					
Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
20	...	20	41	...	41	...	...	...	6,572	...	6,572
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	181	...	181
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,565	1	3,566
18	...	18	14	...	14	1	...	1	8,225	1	8,226
1,398	119	1,517	2,100	205	2,305	72	33	105	14,729	578	15,307
103	22	125	69	24	93	24	2	26	8,638	64	8,702
1,539	141	1,680	2,224	229	2,453	97	35	132	41,910	644	42,554
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	92	92
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	34	34
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	13
103	893	996	474	1,354	1,828	120	239	359	757	3,876	4,633
13	80	93	50	62	112	6	6	12	76	226	302
116	973	1,089	524	1,416	1,940	126	245	371	833	4,241	5,074
1,655	1,114	2,769	2,748	1,645	4,393	223	280	503	42,743	4,885	47,628
455	...	455	425	4	429	191	4	195	1,071	8	1,079
65,895	771	66,666	73,860	3,406	77,266	56,477	11,135	67,612	196,232	15,312	211,544
26,391	122	26,513	26,809	356	27,165	14,800	1,046	15,846	68,000	1,524	69,524
38,114	132	38,246	40,436	700	41,136	25,389	1,606	26,995	103,939	2,438	106,377
12,790	564	13,354	30,594	3,553	34,147	21,185	3,291	24,476	64,569	7,408	71,977
967	7	974	1,721	87	1,808	1,399	254	1,653	4,087	348	4,435
144,612	1,596	146,208	173,845	8,106	181,951	119,441	17,336	136,777	437,898	27,038	464,936
6	70	76	7	118	125	9	111	120	22	299	321
...	1,023	1,023	...	2,428	2,428	...	3,676	3,676	...	7,127	7,127
19	1,834	1,853	31	4,751	4,782	31	5,780	5,811	81	12,365	12,446
...	2,685	2,685	8	5,618	5,626	15	6,110	6,125	23	14,418	14,436
68	3,148	3,216	560	5,418	5,978	366	4,806	5,172	994	13,372	14,366
22	361	383	37	514	551	9	347	356	68	1,222	1,290
115	9,121	9,236	643	18,847	19,490	430	20,830	21,260	1,188	48,798	49,986
144,727	10,717	155,444	174,488	26,953	201,441	119,871	38,166	158,037	439,086	75,836	514,922
146,382	11,831	158,213	177,236	28,598	205,834	120,094	38,446	158,540	481,829	80,721	562,550

GENERAL TABLE VI.

Return showing the Results of Prescribed Examinations in the Bombay Presidency during the official year 1900-1901.

Nature of Examination.	Number of Institutions sending Examinees.				Number of Examinees.					Number Passed.					Race or Creed of Passed Scholars.						
	Public Institutions under management.	Aided Institutions.	Other Institutions.	Total.	Public Institutions under management.	Aided Institutions.	Other Institutions.	Private Students.	Total.	Public Institutions under management.	Aided Institutions.	Other Institutions.	Private Students.	Total.	Europeans and Eurasians.	Native Portuguese Christians.	Jews.	Parsis.	Mahomedans.	Hindus.	Others.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16a	16b	16c	16d	16e	16f	16g
Arts Colleges.																					
1. Master of Arts	4	4	..	8	16	5	..	..	21	12	4	..	..	16	..	..	..	5	8	8	..
2. Bachelor of Arts	4	5	..	9	129	140	..	63	332	89	96	..	20	205	..	2	2	32	7	162	..
3. B.Sc.	3	2	..	5	3	3	..	..	6	2	2	..	..	4	..	..	..	2	..	2	..
4. Intermediate Arts Examination	5	5	..	10	197	268	..	76	541	115	168	..	37	320	1	3	1	55	8	252	..
4. Intermediate Science Examination	4	3	..	7	9	8	..	..	17	5	4	..	..	9	..	1	..	2	..	6	..
4. Previous Examination	5	5	..	10	322	421	..	85	828	192	244	..	44	480	8	15	4	92	17	349	..
Colleges for Professional Training.																					
Law—																					
1. Doctor of Law	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2. Bachelor of Law (Second LL.B.)	1	..	..	1	224	..	..	..	224	65	..	..	..	65	..	2	..	17	1	45	..
3. First LL.B.	4	2	..	6	239	35	..	..	274	107	18	..	..	125	..	..	1	17	3	104	..
Medicine—																					
1. M.D.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2. M.B.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3. L.M.S.	1	..	..	1	61	..	..	..	61	22	..	..	..	22	..	2	..	8	..	12	..
4. First M.B.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4. Second L.M.S.	1	..	..	1	132	..	..	..	132	54	..	..	..	54	4	13	..	15	5	17	..
4. First L.M.S.	1	..	..	1	175	..	..	..	175	98	..	..	..	98	3	16	..	36	3	40	..
Engineering—																					
1. M.C.E.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2. B.C.E.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3. L.C.E.	1	..	..	1	21	..	..	..	21	12	..	..	..	12	..	1	..	4	..	7	..
4. Second L.C.E.	1	..	..	1	30	..	..	..	30	24	..	..	..	24	..	..	..	4	..	20	..
5. First L.C.E. (Old)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6. Do. (New)	1	..	..	1	66	..	..	..	66	45	..	..	..	45	..	2	..	11	..	32	..
Agriculture—																					
1. Licentiate of Agriculture	1	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	2	2	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	2	..
2. Second Examination	1	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
3. First Examination	1	..	..	1	10	..	..	..	10	4	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	4	..
Schools of General Education.																					
Matriculation — Boys	43	43	25	111	1,003	576	496	1,342	3,417	501	305	158	154	1,118	24	46	3	130	36	879	..
Matriculation — Girls	1	18	5	24	1	56	11	26	94	1	37	8	7	53	20	9	..	20	..	4	..
Middle School Examination, Boys	113	40	35	188	1,803	754	366	..	2,923	792	437	72	119	1,420	20	75	2	94	77	1,152	..
Middle School Examination, Girls	3	5	..	8	10	44	..	..	54	7	42	..	..	49	18	20	..	10	..	..	1
Upper Primary Examination, Boys	4,491	446	488	5,428	31,292	2,933	3,692	2	37,919	16,513	1,190	1,389	1	19,093	32	169	29	317	1,960	16,582	4
Upper Primary Examination, Girls	265	94	32	391	1,041	606	67	..	1,714	685	364	26	..	1,075	25	103	15	138	36	702	1
Lower Primary Examination, Boys	5,377	770	570	6,717	51,308	6,178	4,583	1	62,070	30,789	2,740	2,245	1	35,775	17	358	60	563	4,683	30,054	40
Lower Primary Examination, Girls	406	120	79	605	3,167	1,243	309	..	4,719	2,093	734	173	..	3,000	28	200	33	357	192	2,189	1
University School Final Examination, Boys	26	20	16	62	200	183	92	508	983	113	106	49	124	392	..	1	..	7	6	378	..
University School Final Examination, Girls	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Public Service Certificate Examination, 1st Grade	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Public Service Certificate Examination, 2nd Grade	32	25	13	70	269	165	60	349	843	178	97	25	146	446	..	1	2	7	42	394	..
Public Service Certificate Examination, 3rd Grade	724	72	31	827	1,928	332	99	739	3,098	874	154	32	189	1,249	1	3	..	..	167	1,078	..
Schools of Special Instruction.																					
1. Training School Examination for Masters, 1st year	..	..	..	..	229	38	..	34	301	211	29	..	28	268	..	22	..	..	16	230	..
1. Training School Examination for Masters, 2nd year	6	1	1	8	198	19	3	23	243	183	17	3	14	217	..	15	..	..	17	185	..
1. Training School Examination for Masters, 3rd year	..	..	..	..	95	16	..	12	123	90	15	..	8	113	..	15	..	..	7	91	..
2. Training School Examination for Mistresses, 1st year	..	..	..	..	46	13	..	..	59	40	11	..	..	51	10	6	..	1	5	29	..
2. Training School Examination for Mistresses, 2nd year	5	3	..	8	35	10	..	1	46	29	9	..	1	39	9	6	..	..	3	21	..
2. Training School Examination for Mistresses, 3rd year	..	..	..	..	18	..	..	..	18	17	..	..	..	17	..	2	1	..	1	13	..
2. Training School Examination for Mistresses, 4th year	..	..	..	..	7	..	..	..	7	6	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	6	..
3. School of Art Examination, 3rd Grade Drawing	2	..	4	6	37	..	4	..	41	12	..	..	..	12	..	..	2	..	..	10	..
3. School of Art Examination, 2nd Grade Drawing	46	11	5	62	210	48	25	11	294	79	1	..	..	80	..	3	..	8	2	67	..
3. School of Art Examination, 1st Grade Drawing	100	38	26	164	1,716	416	193	24	2,349	434	98	29	3	55	..	14	9	32	20	481	..
4. Vernacular Medical Examination, 1st year	..	..	..	..	66	..	..	5	71	52	..	..	4	56	..	..	..	..	2	54	..
4. Vernacular Medical Examination, 2nd year	3	..	..	3	75	..	..	4	79	59	..	..	4	63	..	..	1	..	1	61	..
4. Vernacular Medical Examination, 3rd year	..	..	..	..	61	..	..	2	63	53	..	..	2	55	..	2	..	1	1	51	..
5. Examination in Engineering.	..	1	..	1	..	17	..	..	17	..	10	..	..	10	..	..	..	..	..	10	..

GENERAL TABLE VII.

GENERAL

Return showing the Distribution of Local Board and Municipal Expenditure on

Objects of Expenditure.	EXPENDITURE OF DISTRICT LOCAL BOARDS ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.														
	In Institutions managed by District Local Boards.											In Institutions managed by			Total Local Board Expenditure on Public Instruction.
	Number of Institutions.	Number of Scholars on the Rolls on the 31st of March.	Average Number on the Rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily Attendance.	Provincial Grants.	Local Cess.	Municipal Grants.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and all other sources.	Total.	Government.	Municipal Boards.	Private persons or Associations.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Arts Colleges.					Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
University Education. — English	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6,450	6,450
Total	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6,450	6,450
Secondary Schools.															
School Education, General. — For Boys. — High Schools	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4,103	4,103
For Boys. — Middle Schools	5	181	180	153	..	498	..	1,881	53	..	2,432	..	342	..	840
For Girls. — High Schools	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
For Girls. — Middle Schools	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	5	181	180	153	..	498	..	1,881	53	..	2,432	..	342	4,103	4,943
Primary Schools.															
For Boys	3,851	211,544	212,766	150,504	5,25,382	7,11,247	..	1,15,378	1,232	1,164	13,54,403	..	46,166	2,547	7,59,960
For Girls	138	7,127	7,190	4,539	10,306	33,400	500	..	..	..	44,206	30	6,611	..	40,041
Total	3,989	218,671	219,956	155,043	5,35,688	7,44,647	500	1,15,378	1,232	1,164	13,98,609	30	52,777	2,547	8,00,001
Schools for Special Instruction.															
School Education, Special. — Training Schools for Masters	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	28,344	..	..	28,344
Training Schools for Mistresses	2	17	17	13	2,312	6,769	800	..	..	..	9,881	3,479	500	..	13,718
Medical Schools	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	605	..	400	1,0 5
Industrial Schools	1	243	238	181	10,282	6,756	..	6	..	8,461	25,502	..	1,010	2,500	10,266
Other Schools	1	102	102	99	..	5,610	..	..	..	..	5,610	..	..	..	5,610
Total	4	362	357	293	12,594	19,135	800	3	..	8,461	40,993	32,428	1,519	2,900	55,973
Buildings	..	..	..	..	3,571	53,590	..	..	25	..	57,186	..	75	..	53,665
Furniture and Apparatus (Special Grants only)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	..	..	..	..	3,571	53,590	..	..	25	..	57,186	..	75	..	53,665
Inspection	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,918
Scholarships held in .. — High Schools	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	621
Scholarships held in .. — Middle Schools	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.	621
Scholarships held in .. — Primary Schools	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6,230
Scholarships held in .. — Special Schools other than Training Schools	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6,755
Miscellaneous.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12,040
Total	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.	27,564
Grand Total	3,998	219,214	220,493	155,469	5,51,853	8,17,870	1,300	1,17,262	1,310	9,625	14,98,220	32,458	54,704	16,000	9,48,5.6

TABLE VII.

Public Instruction, in the Bombay Presidency, for the official year 1900-1901.

EXPENDITURE OF MUNICIPAL BOARDS ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.															
In Institutions managed by Municipal Boards.											In Institutions managed by				
Number of Institutions.	Number of Scholars on the Rolls on the 31st of March.	Average Number on the Rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily Attendance.	Provincial Grants.	Municipal Rates.	Local Boards' Grants.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and all other sources.	Total.	Government.	Local Boards.	Private persons or Associations.	Total Municipal Expenditure on Public Instruction.	Total Expenditure of Local and Municipal Boards on Public Instruction.
17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9,024	9,024	15,474
...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9,024	9,024	15,474
1	110	101	84	..	2,924	..	1,367	..	10	4,301	..	..	7,680	10,604	14,707
67	3,456	3,316	2,807	21,341	21,158	342	40,139	164	289	83,433	1,448	..	2,068	24,674	25,514
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	180	180	180
1	34	35	23	..	177	..	..	..	..	177	..	..	424	601	601
69	3,600	3,452	2,914	21,341	24,259	342	41,506	164	299	87,911	1,448	..	10,352	36,059	41,002
544	69,524	69,691	51,798	1,41,944	2,70,856	46,166	74,220	476	3,925	5,37,587	1,829	..	13,174	2,85,859	10,45,819
172	12,446	12,399	7,640	30,331	68,552	6,611	2,173	24	1,478	1,09,169	..	500	3,401	72,453	1,12,494
716	81,970	82,090	59,438	1,72,275	3,39,408	52,777	76,393	500	5,403	6,46,756	1,829	500	16,575	3,58,312	11,58,313
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	905	..	..	905	29,249
1	14	14	11	501	890	500	..	..	..	1,891	878	800	..	2,568	13,316
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,005
4	158	175	118	6,229	4,751	1,010	24	..	2,142	14,156	..	..	10,550	15,301	25,567
1	52	43	32	150	1,188	..	..	111	..	1,449	..	..	..	1,188	6,798
6	224	232	156	6,880	6,829	1,510	24	111	2,142	17,496	1,783	800	10,550	19,962	75,935
..	..	..	..	1,282	14,938	75	..	236	39	16,570	..	..	..	14,938	68,603
..	..	..	..	..	2,058	..	5	..	..	2,063	..	..	..	2,058	2,058
..	..	..	..	1,282	16,996	75	5	236	39	18,633	..	..	..	16,996	70,661
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5,226	7,144
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	73	694
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	6,242
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	529	7,294
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,556	13,596
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7,396	34,960
791	85,794	85,774	62,508	2,01,778	3,87,492	54,704	1,17,928	1,011	7,883	7,70,796	5,060	1,300	46,501	4,47,749	13,96,345

GENERAL TABLE VIII.

Return showing the Attendance and Expenditure in Hostels or Boarding-houses for the official year 1900-1901.

Class of Hostels or Boarding-houses.	Number of		Number of Boarders who are Students of				Expenditure from								
	Hostels or Boarding-houses.	Boarders.	Arts Colleges.	Secondary Schools.	Primary Schools.	Special Schools.	Provincial Revenues.	Local Cess.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Native State Revenues, &c.	Total Expenditure.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
For Boys.															
1. Managed by Government...	8	521	...	67	...	454	4,954	...	...	716	...	833	...	6,503	
2. Managed by District Local Boards	1	102	...	...	...	102	...	473	...	...	...	...	...	473	
3. Managed by Municipal Boards	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
4. Maintained by Native States	3	47	...	6	...	41	...	...	...	...	...	...	475	475	
5. Aided by Government or by Local or Municipal Boards or by Native States	16	1,196	1	870	303	19	14,255	...	...	9,309	12,918	30,719	...	67,201	
6. Unaided	5	200	27	166	6	1	...	...	...	3,674	...	11,216	...	14,890	
For Girls.															
1. Managed by Government ...	1	18	...	...	...	18	72	...	...	...	...	...	...	72	
2. Managed by District Local Boards	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
3. Managed by Municipal Boards	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
4. Maintained by Native States	1	26	...	...	6	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	144	144	
5. Aided by Government or by Local or Municipal Boards or by Native States	15	1,105	...	803	291	11	10,548	...	...	16,570	5,810	13,944	...	46,872	
6. Unaided	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	

SPECIAL RETURNS FOR EUROPEAN AND EURASIAN *SCHOOLS.

No. 1.

Attendance.

Class of Institutions.	Aided Schools.				Unaided.				Total of Schools.	Total of Pupils on the 31st March.	Number of Pupils on the 31st of March - Learning,			Classification of Pupils on the 31st of March according to Race or Creed.							Number of Girls in Boys' Schools.	Number of Boys in Girls' Schools.
	Number of Institutions.	Number of Pupils on the Rolls on 31st March.	Average monthly number on the Rolls.	Average daily attendance.	Number of Institutions.	Number of Pupils on the Rolls on 31st March.	Average monthly number on the Rolls.	Average daily attendance.			English.	A Classical Language.	A Vernacular Language.	Europeans or Eurasians.	Native Christians and Portuguese.	Jews.	Parsis.	Mahomedans.	Hindus.	Others.		
For Boys. High Schools ...	9	1,175	1,187	1,041	1	66	61	59	10	1,241	1,241	712	33	1,108	53	40	22	11	6	1	207	...
For Boys. Middle Schools ..	9	420	416	362	...	...	...	...	9	420	420	54	...	410	2	1	7	...	...	...	146	...
For Girls. High Schools ...	12	1,632	1,518	1,298	...	...	...	...	12	1,632	1,632	441	21	1,366	89	38	125	9	5	...	...	258
For Girls. Middle Schools .	14	656	616	491	1	16	13	10	15	672	672	69	8	597	49	6	17	2	1	...	...	248
Total ...	44	3,883	3,737	3,192	2	82	74	69	46	3,965	3,965	1,276	62	3,481	193	85	171	22	12	1	353	506
Normal Schools	3	33	26	23	...	...	...	...	3	33	33	19	6	29	2	...	1	...	1	...	...	...
Industrial Schools ...	1	19	17	16	...	...	...	...	1	19	...	...	...	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	4	52	43	39	...	...	...	...	4	52	33	19	6	48	2	...	1	...	1	...	...	...
Grand Total ...	48	3,935	3,780	3,231	2	82	74	69	50	4,017	3,998	1,295	68	3,529	195	85	172	22	13	1	353	506

* Excluding the Schools in Aden.

No. 2.

Expenditure.

	Aided.						Unaided.				Total, Expenditure from				Grand Total.
	Provincial.	Municipal.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	Provincial Revenues.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	All other sources.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
For Boys. High Schools.	34,574	300	44,096	9,810	21 965	1,10,545	6,304	...	13,524	19,918	34,374	300	50,490	45,299	1 30,463
For Boys. Middle Schools	8,473	240	7,245	19,222	23,041	58,221	...	..	...	...	8,473	240	7,245	42,263	58,221
For Girls. High Schools .	43,958	180	52,384	11,548	30,453	1,38,563	...	...	...	...	43,958	180	52,384	42,041	1,38,563
For Girls. Middle Schools	10,313	109	12,079	6,314	17,697	46,512	282	...	567	855	10,313	109	12,367	24,578	47,367
Total ...	97,118	829	1,15,804	46,934	93,156	3,53,841	6,632	...	14,091	20,773	97,118	829	1,22,486	1,54,181	3,74,614
Normal Schools ...	3,700	...	3,347	400	7,917	15,364	...	...	...	...	3,700	...	3,347	8,317	15,364
Industrial Schools ...	1,167	...	...	...	33	1,200	...	...	...	...	1,167	...	...	33	1,200
Drawing Classes ...	7	...	159	...	3	169	...	...	...	...	7	...	159	3	169
Total ...	4,874	...	3,506	400	7,953	16,733	...	...	...	...	4,874	...	3,506	8,353	16,733
Scholarships	...	...	...	692	1,795	2,487	...	...	345	345	...	...	...	2,832	2,832
Buildings	...	...	...	8,394	9,565	17,959	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17,959	17,959
Furniture and Apparatus.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	...	...	...	9,086	11,360	20,446	...	...	345	345	...	...	...	20,791	20,791
Grand Total ...	1,01,992	829	1,19,310	56,420	1,12,469	3,91,020	6,632	...	14,436	21,118	1,01,992	829	1,25,992	1,83,325	4,12,138

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 22 July, 2017

No. 3.

Stages of Instruction.

Class of Schools.	High Stage.			Middle Stage.			Upper Primary Stage.			Lower Primary Stage.						Total.		
										1			2					
	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Boys	228	46	274	340	73	413	355	98	453	338	111	449	47	25	72	1,308	353	1,661
Girls	17	217	234	31	382	413	78	496	574	284	508	852	96	135	231	506	1,798	2,304
Total ...	245	263	508	371	455	826	433	594	1,027	622	679	1,301	143	160	303	1,814	2,151	3,965

No. 4.

Boarding-houses.

Class of Hostels or Boarding-houses.	Number of		Number of Boarders who are Students of				Expenditure from							
	Hostels or Boarding-houses.	Boarders.	Arts Colleges.	Secondary Schools.	Primary Schools.	Special Schools.	Provincial Revenues.	Local Fund.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Native States Revenues, &c.	Total Expenditure.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
For Boys.							Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Aided by Government or by Local or Municipal Boards or by Native States	9	483	...	450	5	19	12,475	...	...	7,436	10,457	24,541	...	54,909
Unaided	1	66	...	66	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,500	...	4,500
For Girls.														
Aided by Government or by Local or Municipal Boards or by Native States	11	601	...	580	10	11	9,031	...	...	16,151	3,188	13,634	...	42,004